



## HOME NEWS

## Chink of light emerges in steel dispute, but union acts to include the independent sector

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

The first sign of a breakthrough in the steel strike emerged yesterday as leaders of the dominant union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, confirmed their decision to extend the shutdown to the private sector.

Negotiators from the craft and general unions in the steel industry had details of an improved offer from the British Steel Corporation that removed some of the "objectionable" parts of the pay and productivity package. Further talks are to be held at BSC headquarters on Sunday.

Yesterday's peace moves took place at the offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, and as he left Mr Thomas Crispin, steel negotiator for the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "There are considerable problems to overcome, but they are moving in the right direction. If progress can be continued, a basis exists for an ultimate settlement."

A formal invitation to join the new round of talks was issued to ISTC leaders and the National Union of Blastfurnace men last night. Neither union had attended the meeting. Both insist that there must be "money on the table" before they will resume negotiations to end the strike, now in its fourth week.

## Private firms obtain writ against ISTC

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor

Britain's private sector steel producers yesterday implemented their threat to institute legal proceedings against the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, whose executive yesterday endorsed a final resolution to call out its 20,000 members in the independent steel-making industry from next Sunday.

Sixteen private companies obtained a High Court writ against Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the ISTC, and other ISTC members seeking four injunctions to stop a strike and picketing.

The decision to pull out private sector ISTC men represent a significant escalation of the four-week dispute, which has stopped all British Steel Corporation production. The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service was making efforts yesterday to break the impasse in the steel dispute.

Before the writ was served,

the steelworkers' executive committee went ahead with its decision to call out up to 20,000 workers in the private sector despite a threat of litigation by some striking employers.

Mr Sirs said: "We are not going to Acas. We are not going anywhere until money is put on the table. I do not mind if it is the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Pope or Acas, but there has to be money on the table before I meet anybody."

Despite a reluctance in some areas to join the stoppage, which has shut down the BSC since January 2, private steel industry workers will be instructed this morning to stop work from 6 am on Sunday.

The steelworkers' leaders were last night confident that the private steelmakers will fail to get an injunction. They base their optimism on the case of *Express Newspapers v. Macmillan*, which effect legitimized sympathetic industrial action in pursuit of a dispute.

Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the confederation, said his union's lawyers had looked at the legal implications of the private sector strike instruction. "We decided that (the employers) cannot change the law of the land. But if the High Court injunction succeeds, the union would respond 'like law-abiding people'."

He dismissed the suggestion that the ISTC was calling a political strike, but added: "We are not in a political confrontation, but there is political intervention. I said that in front of the Prime Minister on Monday, and I said it before. I may have

to bring the Prime Minister as a witness to prove that point."

Before receiving the invitation to Sunday's talks, Mr Hector Smith, general secretary of the National Union of Blastfurnace men, said bluntly: "We are not going to Acas. We are not going anywhere until money is put on the table. I do not mind if it is the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Pope or Acas, but there has to be money on the table before I meet anybody."

As if to underline the point, the steelworkers' leaders had shot their last bolt by calling out the private sector. Mr Sirs demurred, saying that "if we were very awful people" they would link the pay strike up with the struggle over BSC plant closures, which has precipitated a one-day "general strike" in South Wales on Monday.

He disclosed that he, with Mr Frank Chapple, chairman of the nationalised industries committee, had prevented this protest action from spreading.

Patricia Tisdall writes: Industrialists at the policy-making council of the Confederation of British Industry yesterday endorsed the British Steel Corporation's policy of a pay award based on performance.

The council devoted the main part of its monthly meeting to an assessment of the dispute from Sir Charles Villiers, BSC chairman, and his senior colleagues.

## Clashes in Commons by leaders

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Government had no moral right to sit back while creeping industrial paralysis spread over the country, Mr James Callaghan, the Opposition leader, said in the Commons yesterday, during angry frontbench exchanges over the steel strike.

He said that after the Wales TUC's call for a day of action in protest against the British Steel Corporation's plan partly to close the steelworks at Port Talbot and Llanwern, South Wales was likely to experience a complete stoppage of work on Monday.

The Prime Minister knows

it is the desire of everybody

to see this strike at an end," he said. "She must know that she will have to take a direct responsibility, not just meet these people [the steel workers leaders and management] and send them away, but to practise conciliation herself."

Sustained Labour cheers forced Mrs Thatcher to shout in reply. Using a deliberate, slow delivery, she said: "As there is no dispute whatsoever between the workers in the private sector of steel and their employers, I trust Mr Callaghan will do everything he can to discourage these men from going on strike..."

Cheers from the Conservatives and protests from Labour MPs made the Prime Minister inaudible for a time. She could then be heard saying: "... because if he goes ahead and encourages them, he may encourage them on to the dole."

Mr Callaghan commented it was ironic that the Opposition

should be asked to take action, when the Government did nothing.

The facts were that Mr Bill Sirs, the steelworkers' leader, has used his influence in his

own executive 10 days ago to prevent a strike of steelworkers in the private sector

Parliamentary report, page 8



Photograph by Harry Kerr

Day of the pipe smoker: Edward Fox, the actor, who was named Pipe Smoker of the Year by the Pipe smokers' Council, yesterday declined his prize of three pipes and a quantity of his favourite tobacco and asked for the cash value, about £100, to be sent to help Cambodian refugees. Mr Fox is

photographed (centre) at the presentation at the Savoy Hotel, in London, with the runners-up in the competition, Sir Douglas Bader (left) and Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris, the founder of the Freedom Organization for the Right to Enjoy Smoking Tobacco.

One of the five units is already working.

The dispute came to a head last August when the work-force employed by the consortium carrying out the laggings, Cape Darlington, Newall, failed to agree terms for a return to work after being laid off because of a dispute involving another group on the site.

The CEGB say they ended the contract with CDN after the contractor was unable to get the men involved to accept a revised bonus scheme and return to work.

The CEGB said last night that three contractors, the General Electric Company, Pipework Engineering Developments and Babcock and Wilcox, would be seeking laggings belonging to the union representing the 60 men in the dispute, the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

The board has further warned contractors and national union officers that unless the issue is resolved by February 1 steps will be taken that could mean stopping work on the other two uncompleted units.

The move is probably the most drastic made by the CEGB during the series of disputes that has dogged progress since work began 10 years ago. It is well behind schedule.

The two units on which work has been halted are in the least advanced stage of construction, and the move would be making between 300 and 400 men redundant.

"I can assure you that no such letter has been received.

However, shop stewards at Longbridge have told workers that they have reported the growing feeling against a strike.

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# If you want the best value in low cost, everyday motoring...

## ...you need a Safari Winner!



Datsun Violet Saloon



Datsun Violet—outright winner of the 1979 African Safari Rally

Datsun Violet saloons scored an outstanding TRIPLE success in the incredibly tough 1979 East African Safari Rally—outright victory against the best rally cars the rest of the world could provide, a convincing team prize and class victory.

Torrential rain, floods, choking dust and burning heat meant that only 21 cars out of the original 72 starters managed to survive the course. Six Datsun Violets started; six finished.

Now comes an independent survey of 68 top-selling cars, which shows that a 1600 c.c. Violet costs up to £9 a week LESS to run than a competitive 1300 c.c. saloon.

Not only is the Datsun Violet capable of sustained rally-winning high performance, it is also outstanding for economy in every day use.

Official Government figures show that at a steady 56 m.p.h. the 1600 c.c. Violet gives almost 40 m.p.g. and the 1400 c.c. Violet almost 43 m.p.g.

But petrol is only one of the things the survey took into account. They also considered insurance, servicing costs, re-sale value after two years and the cost of repairs—and you know that Datsuns are unbeatable for reliability.

That's the sort of "hidden benefit" you get with Datsun. Extremely economical to run, exceptionally reliable, well equipped and outstanding value for money.

As nearly 600,000 motorists in Britain have already discovered to their advantage!

The Datsun Violet is probably the best investment you can make if you are looking for a reliable family saloon that offers a touch of luxury at a sensible price and with really low running costs.

At £3691 for the 1400 c.c. saloon, and £3774 for the 1600 c.c. saloon, including Car Tax and V.A.T., there's no better value on the market today.

Should you think that the crushing victory by Datsun in the 1979 Safari Rally was a flash-in-the-pan, the record books show that Datsuns have a history of success in this, the toughest event in the sporting calendar.

Apart from two victories by the famous 240Z, the Datsun Bluebird has also scored a notable first and second in the Safari.

The 1980 Datsun Bluebird reflects this pedigree by combining a precision-built luxury saloon with 100 m.p.h. performance and equally impressive economy. Even cruising at a steady 75 m.p.h., the 1.8 litre saloon still gives you over 30 miles to the gallon.

Yet it is a tough, comfortable motor car, equipped with masses of luxury "extras" to help you enjoy your motoring.

Such as \*a special tilt and lumbar control for the driver's seat \*luxury Corduroy style cloth upholstery \*tinted glass \*a push-button

MW/LW radio \*quartz clock \*bi-level heating and ventilation \*deep pile carpets \*automatic reversing lights \*illuminated ignition switch \*warning lights for 10 functions, including screen washer level, battery top-up, door not properly closed, etc. \*interior boot light \*centre console \*three-speed wipers with intermittent and wash/wipe \*heated rear window \*rubber bumper strip \*adjustable head restraints \*four headlamp system, and much more.

It really is worth taking a look at the Datsun Violet and Bluebird ranges today.

They have a record for reliability that is second to none and they offer an extremely rewarding way to upgrade your motoring without stretching your pocket!

Besides, it's satisfying to drive a rally winner.



Datsun Bluebird Saloon

See the cars with the Rally-winning pedigree at your Datsun dealer today!

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WERE 1st AND 2nd IN THEIR  
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RAC RALLY, NOVEMBER 18-21!!**



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## HOME NEWS

**Breakfast-time television and dual regions for Midlands and the South planned by IBA**

By Kenneth Gostling

Dual regions in the Midlands and south of England, a new company to operate breakfast-time television nationally, and an earlier changeover between the London weekday and weekend contractors are the main points of the contract particulars for the new commercial television franchises that will run from January 1982.

Details were published yesterday by the independent Broadband Authority.

The new contracts will be awarded at the end of this year, giving successful contractors a year to complete their practical arrangements, it is assured that legislation will be passed in good time to enable the final details to be completed.

The Government's broadcasting Bill is expected to be published later this month or early in February. Groups contending for the new franchise areas will be invited to submit applications by May 9.

An IBA statement yesterday set out the authority's reasons for deciding against any further splitting of the regions. Comprehensive consultation with the public, it said, had supported the arguments against ending the strength of the independent television system as a whole by breaking it into more pieces and against weakening its highly valued regional service by reducing the number of areas, as purely financial considerations might have suggested.

The contract particulars also provide for subscriptions to be paid by the new contractors towards the financing of the fourth television channel, which it is hoped will begin broad-

casting under separate IBA

The London weekday sub-

scription, for example, will be just over £11m, the next highest being the North-West at £10.8m, and £9m for the Midlands.

The company rentals will be greatly increased when the new contractors take over, and very from £5.2m for London weekday, compared with the present figure of just under £4m, to £10.000 for the Channel Isles, which is roughly double the present figure.

The authority says that if a separate East Midlands con-

tract area will be a high risk

gamble. The authority had con-

sidered

with the quality of programme

services; but it pointed out

that the contractor in Wales

would have a commitment

to Welsh language programme

for the fourth channel as well

as English language program-

me

for ITV 1.

"The

argument

was

that it was a gamble

to take

and a separate contract area

should be advertised to see

whether any applicant believed

it could be a success.

The changeover time between the London weekday and week-

end contractors will be

advanced from 9 pm on Fridays

to 5.15 pm.

Applicants for the London

franchises are to be invited to

consider how best to achieve

a improved service of regional

elements into the service.

A breakfast-time contractor

should have to pay a rental to

the authority of at least

£500,000 to start with, that

being subject to variations at

two-yearly intervals in the light

of results.

Discussing its reasons for not

separating the west of England

region from Wales, the autho-

rity says that from Wales it had

been argued that the Welsh

language, culture and commer-

cial life would be better served

if the link with England was

severed.

In the west of England the

cultural differences between

the two parts of the region had

been similarly emphasized and

voiced against what was

seen as a possible dispropor-

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Leading article, page 13

**Teachers accept pay offer**

By Diane Geddes

Education Correspondent

Teachers' leaders yesterday accepted an offer of a 7.5 per cent pay increase, backdated to January 1, as part of the award expected to be made when the Clegg Commission on pay comparability produces its report.

Employers and union officials on the Burslem Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay, reached agreement last night after a meeting lasting more than eight hours.

The teachers had earlier rejected a 6 per cent offer.

When the Clegg Commission announced earlier this month that it would not be able to produce an interim report, the teachers asked for an immediate 10 per cent increase on March 1979, salaries, equivalent to 9.2 per cent on present salary levels.

Yesterday's offer includes a payment of £288, if that is more than 7.5 per cent on a teacher's salary. The teachers had been promised that they would be paid the first part of any award arising out of the expected Clegg report on January 1, 1980, and the rest on September 1, 1980.

The teachers are seeking a total rise of 33.7 per cent, of which yesterday's agreement represents 16.3 per cent.

Stephen Cohen of "The Times Educational Supplement" writes: "The first results of the Clegg commission's comparability study on teachers' pay are so 'wildly erratic' that they cannot be used in their present form. The commission has asked the firm of management consultants which devised the job comparison exercise to try again.

In the meantime, Professor Hugh Clegg, chairman, and four commissioners are embarking on a round-Britain tour of 20 schools and colleges to see at first hand exactly what teachers do for their money.

Professor Clegg has told teachers' leaders that if the new job-for-job comparison study does not produce reliable results a decision will be reached on more traditional lines by considering in closer detail the evidence submitted by unions, employers and government.

If the study was used in its present form, some teachers would get 70 per cent rises, others would get 5 per cent and a few would have their pay cut.

The commission is confident that more reliable results will be produced from the second stage of the exercise.

Inbuco/AIC, the consultants hired by the commission, said that although some degree of eccentricity was foreseeable, it was not expected to be so big.

The difficulties have arisen in the lists of jobs drawn up by judging panels. Sixty occupations, 20 of them in teaching and 40 in other areas of work, have been placed in order of worth by the judges.

The orders by rank for primary and secondary school teachers are published in the "Times Educational Supplement" today.

"Thames giant" defended: Proponents and supporters of the planned 500 ft office block on the south bank of the Thames, beside Vauxhall Bridge, held press conference yesterday to answer what they called misleading and ill-informed criticisms (our Planning Reporter writes).

Sir Peter Sheppard, professor of architecture and environmental design at Pennsylvania University and a former president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, described the

design of the building as probably one of the most distinguished since the Second World War. Its position and relative height are indicated in the photograph, taken from Westminster Bridge looking upstream.

The Vauxhall site was suitable for a tall building because it had a wide expanse of water in front of it, and an expanse of roads, railways, derelict sites and indifferent buildings on its other three sides: "It looks like the end of the earth", he said.

Mr Lawrence Howard, the building's architect, said that it would conserve energy, not waste it; it would not throw a shadow on the Tate Gallery or any part of the north bank; it would not be green; and its galleries would be used not to house the Turner collection but some of the Tate's modern collection.

Mr Richard Caws, senior partner in a firm of chartered surveyors, Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks, said the site had been designated for large-scale office development in 1962.

**Fees shock for overseas students**

By Our Education Correspondent

Some overseas students will have to pay fees next year that are six times higher than their present level. Most universities, however, have so far decided to charge the minimum fees recommended by the Government for overseas students, which vary from double to five times present levels.

Despite those huge increases, demand from overseas students for places at British universities remains remarkably high.

Figures released yesterday by the University Central Council on Admission (UCCA) show that applications to undergraduate courses are 12 per cent down on last year, but only 4 per cent down on 1977.

However, many applications will have been made in ignorance of the Government's decision last November to recommend minimum fees for

overseas students of £2,000 for an arts course, £3,000 for a science course and £5,000 for the clinical year of courses in medicine, dentistry and veterinary science. Fees this year are £940 for all undergraduates, and £1,230 for post gradu-

ates, the recommended minimum for the full economic cost of the courses in the cheapest university. In many universities costs are higher, but most are nevertheless deciding to charge the minimum fees in order, no doubt, to attract the maximum number of overseas students.

Universities have been pre-

dicting that the new fees could lead to a drop of between two quarters and a quarter of their normal overseas student intake, and that would mean a severe and possibly even disastrous loss of income.

Oxford University has decided to stick to the Government's

**Synod motion calls for a debate on homosexuality**

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Opponents of a more liberal church policy on homosexuality are expected to try to persuade the General Synod of the Church of England next month to condemn by implication an official report which departs from the traditional teaching.

A motion has been tabled calling for an early debate on the issue, a tactic that is being interpreted as a way of cutting short uncertainty on where the Church of England stands.

The report at issue was prepared by a working party of the Board for Social Responsibility, and caused considerable controversy even before it was released.

The board published a state-

ment separating itself from some of the working party's recommendations; but it was not intended to bring the two documents to the attention of the general synod until a period of digestion had passed, an interval which the more liberal party hoped would see a growth of tolerance.

A private member's motion has been tabled, which, if carried, would oblige synod officials to bring the matter forward for debate in the summer.

The homosexuality issue has become one of the most keenly contested in Anglican circles, and those advocating an early debate are said to feel that uncertainty should be resolved as soon as possible. The

jury also found him not guilty of the manslaughter of Miss Uren last May. He was awarded his costs by Mr Justice Stocker.

Mr Gardner said he had up to now been drawing a quick answer from Miss Uren, who, he added, often attacked him, because he loved her. She died when she left him, "like a polecat" as they were driving to his home in Southampton from an evening out.

He grabbed her by the throat and held her at arm's length. When she went limp, he realized what had happened and tried to kill himself.

Budget review on Scots theatre

Proposed budgets for a new Scottish theatre company will be considered by the Scottish Arts Council in April. Mr Alexander Dunbar, the council's director, said yesterday.

The magazine says that first reports of the crashes of DC-10 in the Antarctic and at Mexico City indicated that the aircraft were at fault. "In practice, enough has been published about these accidents for the aircraft to be wholly exonerated from blame. Human, rather than technical, fallibility will carry the responsibility."

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

A total of 1,267 passengers were killed in 20 big airline accidents last year, a 32 per cent increase on the 962 deaths in the previous year. That is shown by figures collated by *Flight International*, the London aviation journal, published today.

There were 20 accidents, compared with 27 in 1978, but the increase in the number of people who died was "out of line" with traffic growth, which an International Civil Aviation Organisation has estimated for last year at 10 per cent over 1978. The total passengers carried by the world's

airlines probably exceeded 800 million.

Last year's worst accident involved a DC-10 which crashed at Chicago on take-off with the loss of all 13 crew and 259 passengers, a DC-10 in Antarctica, when all 20 crew and 237 passengers were lost, and two Aeroflot Tu-134s which collided in mid-air with the loss of 173 people.

The magazine says that the year was dominated by the DC-10 accident at Chicago on May 25, when the left engine and pylon assembly fell off an American Airlines DC-10 just after take-off.

"Chicago showed, as had such previous disasters as Tenerife and Paris, that acci-

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## HOME NEWS

**Brighton Catholics to wait six months before they can marry**By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

An innovation that may be adopted elsewhere, the Roman Catholic diocese of Arundel and Brighton has imposed a six months' period of waiting on couples wishing to marry in church. The present rule requiring six weeks' notice has been changed to allow time for a preparation course for engaged couples.

Increasing concern at the divorce rate, which has not been passed by the Roman Catholic Church in Britain, is understood to lie behind the measure. The Bishop of Arundel and Brighton, the Right Rev Cormac Murphy-O'Connor, said it was hoped that a preparation period would "enable couples to understand fully what they were doing in entering into Christian marriage". He hoped it would improve the quality of marriage generally.

The Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales are reviewing their rules on marriage, but further experiments such as that at Arundel and Brighton are not expected until after the Synod of Bishops.

**Soliciting 'should be made legal'**

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Soliciting should no longer be a criminal offence, the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of offenders (Nacro) has told the Criminal Law Revision Committee in evidence published today.

But if it remains an offence, then that should be more narrowly defined, made non-imprisonable and apply also to male ker-crawlers.

The association adds: "We urge that serious consideration be given to an idea that has been put forward by the board of visitors of Holloway Prison, that a temporary ban should be made on the imprisonment of prostitutes for an experimental period".

It finds it not surprising that groups and organizations involved in the prison service should be favourably disposed towards a change in the law on soliciting.

"In the experience of Dr Megan Bull, governor of Holloway, prison fails to direct prostitutes into other ways of making a living; on the contrary, prostitutes may well exert a recruiting influence on the many young prisoners in Holloway."

The association also points out that the Prison Officers Association has said: "They seem to be able to sail through their sentence and so on doing what they have always done. Prison is not going to touch them."

Proposals for reform of the 1958 Street Offences Act (Nacro, 169 Clapham Road, London, SW9 5PU).

**Council on Tribunals asks for greater powers**By Marcel Berins  
Legal Correspondent

The Council on Tribunals, the body which supervises and advises on the workings of more than 50 administrative tribunals, has asked to be given greater statutory powers to enable it to do its work more effectively.

In a report on its own functions, the Council says that there is a "significant role for an effective, independent, statutory advisory body in the field of administrative adjudication, with both detailed knowledge and more general insight linked in a systematic manner".

The need was especially important given the emphasis being placed on the protection of individual rights.

The council recommends that it should have the right to be consulted whenever any legisla-

tion was being drafted which affected its jurisdiction. At present, the council was in fact sometimes consulted on planned legislation, but there was no obligation on Government departments to do so.

When the council's opinion has not been accepted, the minister concerned should be obliged to disclose that fact when introducing legislation before Parliament, the council proposes.

It also wants its role as a general statutory advisory body over the whole area of administrative tribunals to be confirmed unambiguously by law.

*The Functions of the Council on Tribunals* (Stationery Office, £2.50).

*The Annual Report of the Council on Tribunals*, 1978/79 (Stationery Office, £2.75).

**Police criticized for dropping student charges**From Our Correspondent  
Oxford

Mr John Mancock, chairman of Oxford magistrates, criticized the police yesterday for withdrawing charges against six undergraduates involved in a street clash.

The undergraduates were bound over to keep the peace after the police offered no evidence against them on charges of threatening behaviour.

Mr Mancock said: "We find it difficult for the police to condone behaviour which they admitted involved damage to public property, the abuse of public services and even the attendance of a police dog."

Mr Edward Liddell, for the prosecution, said a mock battle developed when undergraduates from Jesus and Lincoln colleges tried to get into Exeter College and were repulsed by water bombs. Firemen answered a hoax call and found themselves in the middle of a fight. The police were called.

The defendants were Richard Barton, aged 18, Christopher Salley, aged 19, Matthew Barnes, aged 20, Christopher Andrews, aged 18, and David Stewart, aged 19, all of Exeter College, and David Murdoch, aged 21, a medical student at Guy's Hospital, London.

**Lakeland farmer blames leaking pipes for floods**From Our Correspondent  
Whitehaven

The Department of the Environment inquiry into plans to raise the levels of two lakes was told yesterday how land around Ennerdale, in the Lake District, was being affected by leaking water pipes. One farmer said a pipeline on his land was leaking from every joint, causing floods.

The inquiry, at Whitehaven, Cumbria, is in its seventh day.

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## WEST EUROPE

**Men named in Spanish magazine shot dead**From Harry Debelius  
Madrid, Jan 24

meets in Rome in the summer to discuss the whole issue.

According to the latest available figures, Roman Catholic marriages make up about 10 per cent of the total in the country. Separate statistics for divorce are not kept, but Roman Catholic marriage experts are increasingly concerned at what appears to be a growing trend.

Father Matthew McInerney, of St Mary's Church, Brighton, one of the 119 parishes that are taking part in the scheme, said: "Too many marriages are breaking up and we hope this will prepare young couples for the realities of marriage. Many youngsters have a romantic idea of marriage but do not realize its pitfalls."

At present some preparation is given to couples by priests in the six weeks' period of notice now required, and this will be extended to include talks by doctors, lawyers and older married couples. The Catholic Marriage Advisory Council is arranging the talks.

The six months' rule could be set aside in urgent cases, on special application, and the acceptable reasons would include pregnancy.

**1m 'Queen's Chinese' as UK citizens**By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

There may be between a million and 1,500,000 persons of Chinese descent ("Queen's Chinese") who may have a claim to United Kingdom citizenship but are almost certainly Malaysian citizens also, Lord Trefgarne, a Foreign and Commonwealth Office spokesman, says in a letter to Lord Bethell.

The letter does not mean, however, that they have an automatic right to enter Britain. Nor do people from other places mentioned in the letter, who represent sizeable numbers with a possible entitlement to United Kingdom citizenship.

Like other Commonwealth citizens, United Kingdom passport holders may come to Britain as students or visitors and under other such headings.

But controls on the entry of United Kingdom passport holders were devised at the time of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1968, in the shape of special vouchers, when the government feared a sudden influx from East Africa.

The Home Office said yesterday that the vouchers were introduced specifically to take account of difficulties that certain United Kingdom passport holders were undergoing in their country of residence.

Giving the latest estimates of United Kingdom passport holders, subject to immigration control residing in certain countries overseas, Lord Trefgarne gave the following figures: India, 55,000; Kenya, 17,000; Malawi, 4,600; Malaysia, 30,000; Morocco, 457; Pakistan, 1,700; Sri Lanka, 40; Tasmania, 9,000.

## EEC and Yugoslavia speed up talks on new trade agreement

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, Jan 24

The EEC and Yugoslavia are to resume negotiations next week in Brussels on a new trade agreement designed to improve the access of Yugoslav industrial and agricultural goods to Community markets and reduce the country's heavy trade deficit with the West.

The owner of a bar in Barakaldo, near Bilbao, Señor Alfredo Ramos was one of 19 people mentioned in a two-part series about right-wing extremists in the mass circulation Spanish weekly, *Intervista*. He was kidnapped and shot dead, presumably by Basque separatists, according to reports published here today.

Another man named by the magazine, Señor Jesus Garcia, was the first Basque terrorist victim this year. He was shot dead after an article identified him as the organizer of ultraright "uncontrolled commando units" operating in the Basque region.

The accusations against alleged right-wing activists were contained in articles prepared with the cooperation of a former member of the national police, which appeared last December.

The latest victim, Señor Ramos, was described by the magazine as a "Galician" who gets his kicks out of taking part in clashes with *abertzales* (Basque patriots).

He had written to several Basque newspapers after the article appeared, as well as to the magazine, claiming: "I am innocent in every regard of everything which has been imputed to me." The magazine has not yet published his letter protesting against its story about him.

Shortly before 3 pm yesterday, two hooded men entered his bar in Barakaldo, the same town in which a bomb in another bar killed four people last Sunday.

They ordered his wife, daughter and niece, to refrain from calling police and they forced him to get into a waiting car and leave with them.

Half an hour later, a Basque newspaper received an anonymous telephone call telling where his body could be found.

No organization made any immediate claim of responsibility for the killing, but police suspected the secessionist movement ETA. The movement killed one alleged police informer last Saturday and seriously wounded another last Monday.

A recent communiqué from the organization said it would continue to attack "all the grasers and parallel police until they decide to abandon southern Euskadi". In Basque this means Spanish Basque provinces, and northern Euskadi refers to the French Basque departments.

As the main Railway and the S-Bahn (elevated city railway)

systems are under East German administration all personnel are employed by the East German state railways.

Earlier this month the railway gave notice to 70 employees, all residents of West Berlin. The redundancy notices came as a surprise and arrangements were made for indemnification.

The agreement provides for the building of a new, modern railway goods station. The building costs of DM490m (about £125m) will be paid for by the Bonn Government and the Berlin Senate in exchange for the East Germans putting scat

erally in the lower left leg that the muscles would not weaken through lack of use.

Yugoslav doctors ignored advice of American and Soviet experts and conducted the unsuccessful operation that in turn led to the amputation of President Tito's left leg. The British medical magazine, *Pulse*, said the general condition of the Yugoslav leader, who is 87, remained good. It gave no details about the rehabilitation treatment, but medical sources said they believed it would include physiotherapy involving sitting up and leaning on the right leg so that the muscles would not weaken through lack of use.

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## OVERSEAS

## Russia shows anxiety in Paris talks for French good will

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Jan 24

France is about the only country in the West which is still on speaking terms with the Soviet Union, after the invasion in Afghanistan and the arrest of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident scientist.

In response to President Giscard d'Estaing's letter to President Brezhnev on January 15, insisting on some positive demonstration—that is a withdrawal of Soviet troops—that Moscow still wanted détente, Mr George Kornienko, the Deputy Foreign Minister, was sent to Paris to give further details.

He arrived last night in the same aircraft as M Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the President of the National Assembly, who had cut short his stay in Russia because of the Sakharov affair.

Mr Kornienko spent the better part of the day at the Foreign Ministry. Mr Louis Fréchin, the Foreign Minister, told him that Soviet action both in the Afghan affair and over Dr Sakharov was intolerable, and pressed for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible.

The communiqué issued after five hours of talks was hardly illuminating. But it is clear that the French disapproval of Soviet action was stated bluntly. It says that the Foreign Minister "recalled that the French

## China joins spirited fight for US vodka sales

From Michael Leapman  
New York, Jan 24

China is seeking to exploit the anti-Russian mood in America by muscling in on the vodka market. And out-of-faute de la situation as soon as conditions allowed, the minister emphasized that the timetable and modality of execution of this intention would be a decisive element in appreciating whether the rights of the Afghan people and the requirements of peace were respected.

The fact that the Deputy Foreign Minister came to Paris to explain his Government's position is significant. It indicates both an embarrassment on the part of the Soviet Government over the Soviet invasion provoked by this double blow to détente, and its desire to preserve its "privileged relationship" with France in spite of it.

The Sakharov affair, coming on top of the intervention in Afghanistan, confirmed in the French view that if Russia remains fundamentally attached to the principle of détente in Europe it feels that it can take liberties with it elsewhere, in defiance of world opinion.

The French standpoint, however, reiterated with force by M François Poncelet today, is that détente is global, and cannot be confined to the West.

## Pentagon now considering arms for China

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Jan 24

The United States has taken a significant step towards supplying communist China with arms.

The Pentagon announced today that it was now willing to sell Peking "carefully selected items of support equipment also suitable for military use". It listed lorries, communications equipment and certain types of early warning radar.

A Pentagon spokesman said, however, that it has been made clear to the Chinese that the United States "as not changed its position, that it has no plans to sell arms or weapons systems to China".

The Administration's change of policy on supplying equipment that has a clear military role was communicated to the Chinese during the recent visit to Peking of Mr Harold Brown, the Defence Secretary. The move was disclosed by members of Congress during a meeting at the Pentagon this morning.

Moscow is bound to be upset and the Russians face a further snub. Congress is shortly expected to offer Peking most favoured nation treatment for its exports to the United States.

## US alarmed at chemical warfare reports

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Jan 24

The United States today expressed its "concern" about Soviet Union was using lethal chemical weapons in its military campaign in Afghanistan.

A State Department spokesman said that the United States had made clear its strong objections to the use of chemical weapons when earlier reports surfaced about their use in Afghanistan and in other nations allied to the Soviet Union in South-East Asia.

If the first reports were true, the use of chemical weapons against defenceless people would be "outrageous and inhumane", the spokesman added.

Sales of Stolichnaya last year amounted to about \$60m (£28m).

Even the traditional Martini—gin with a splash of dry vermouth—is now often made with vodka and you have to ask for a gin Martini to be sure of getting one of the original kind.

The largest share of the market is held by American-made vodka which sells for about \$6 a bottle—twice the price of brands imported from Russia, Poland and Finland.

The Chinese Tsingtao is more expensive still, at \$10, and it has been struggling to gain acceptance.

## Tory backbenchers disappointed

Continued from page 1

ally, Sir Ian Gilmour counseled patience. He said it was difficult in the time that had elapsed, and with the events themselves "almost catalytic", to get a concerted response. This was not surprising, he suggested, and would take still more time "to bring them in line".

This impression of botching arrangements with our allies, especially over the Olympics, could be one of the topics Mr Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, addresses in the foreign affairs debate in the Commons on Monday. But, for the moment, Mr Peter Shore, shadow Foreign Secretary, took another tack.

He insisted that Labour's condemnation of Soviet actions had been sharpened by the arrest of Dr Sakharov. And he passionately called on the Government to look to a major initiative with the Third World to remove instability by attempting to lift the economies of both North and South.

Tory backbenchers were subdued, and others distinctly disaffected. Mr Julian Amery, MP for Brighton Pavilion, wanted to know what consideration the Government had given to backing up President Carter's threat to use force to resist Soviet aggression in the Gulf. But Sir Ian Gilmour would not be drawn beyond saying that we would be staying closely in touch.

Mr Terence Higgins, MP for Worthing, urged the Government to consider banning imports of Russian subsidized goods. Sir Ian suggested the Government's call to boycott the Moscow games, but he thought it unlikely that the organizing bodies would change their minds.

## Mr Carter sees Afghanistan invasion as worst threat to peace since the Second World War

Washington, Jan 24.—The following is the full text of President Carter's State of the Union address to Congress:

Mr President, Mr Speaker, members of the ninety-sixth Congress, fellow citizens:

As we meet tonight, it has never been more clear that the state of our Union depends on the state of that world. And tonight, as throughout our generation, freedom and peace in the world depend on the state of the American Union.

The 1980s have been born in turmoil and change. This is a time of challenge to our interests and our values, a time that tests our wisdom and our will.

At this moment, in Iran 50 Americans are still held captive, innocent victims of terrorism and anarchism.

Also at this moment, massive Soviet invading forces are attempting to subjugate the fiercely independent and deeply religious people of Afghanistan.

These two acts—one of international terrorism and one of military aggression—present a serious challenge to the United States and to the other nations of the free world. Together, we will meet these challenges.

I am determined that the United States will remain the strongest of all nations, but our power will never be used to initiate a threat to the security of any country or the safety of any human being. We seek to be and to remain secure—a nation at peace in a stable world. But to be secure we must face the world as it is.

Three basic developments have had a major impact on us: the steady growth and increased projection of Soviet military power beyond its own borders. The overwhelming dependence of the industrial democracies on oil supplies from the Middle East, and the stress of social, religious, economic and political change in many nations of the developing world—exemplified by the revolution in Iran.

Each of these factors is important in its own right. Each interacts with the others. All three are now focused on one troubled area of the world. All must be faced together—squarely and courageously.

We will face these challenges. We will meet them with the best that is in us. And we will not fail.

In response to the Soviet action in Iran, our nation has been aroused and unified as never before in peacetime. Our position is clear. We will never yield to blackmail. We will continue to pursue these specific goals:

To protect the present and future interests of the United States; to respond to the threat of Soviet military power and to seek in every possible way their safe release; if possible, to avoid bloodshed which might further endanger the lives of our fellow Americans.

To enlist the help of other nations to end this criminal violation of the moral and legal standards of a civilized world; and to persuade the Iranian leaders that the real danger to their nation lies to the north from Soviet troops in Afghanistan, and that the unwarranted Iranian quarrel with us hampered their response to this threat.

The American hostages are harried, a severe price will be paid. We will never rest until

every one of the victims is released.

We now face a broader, more fundamental challenge to the recent stability and security of the Soviet Union.

Now, as during the last three and one-half decades, the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union is the most critical factor in determining whether the world will live in peace or be engulfed in global conflict.

Since the end of the Second World War, America has led other nations in meeting the challenge of mounting Soviet power. This has not been a simple or static relationship. Between us there has been cooperation; there has been competition; and there have been times of confrontation.

These two acts—one of international terrorism and one of military aggression—present a serious challenge to the United States and to the other nations of the free world. Together, we will meet these challenges.

I have notified the Olympic Committee that with Soviet invading forces in Afghanistan, neither the American people nor I will support sending an Olympic team to Moscow.

The Soviet Union must answer some basic questions: will it help promote a more stable international environment in which its own legitimate, peaceful concerns can be pursued? Or will it continue to expand its military power far beyond its genuine security needs, using that power for colonial conquest?

The Soviet Union must realize that its decision to use military force in Afghanistan will halt the growth of the nuclear arms race. We sought to establish rules for both sides to follow, and to reduce the risks of conflict, and we searched for areas of cooperation that could make our relations reciprocal and productive—not only for the sake of our two nations, but for the security and peace of the world.

In all these actions, we have maintained two commitments: to be ready to meet any challenge by Soviet military power, and to develop ways to reduce disputes and keep the peace.

Preventing nuclear war is the foremost responsibility of the two superpowers. That is why we negotiated the strategic arms limitation treaties—SALT 1 and SALT 2.

Expecting now in a time of great tension to overcome the mutual constraints imposed by the terms of these treaties will be in the best interest of both countries and will help to preserve world peace. We must stand closely with the Congress as we seek to control nuclear weapons. That effort will not be abandoned.

We superpowers also have a responsibility to exercise restraint in our military power. The integrity and the independence of weaker nations must not be threatened. But now the Soviet Union has taken a radical and aggressive new step. It is using its great military power against relatively defenceless nations. The implications of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan could pose the most serious threat to world peace since the Second World War.

This situation demands careful thought, steady nerves, and resolute action. It will not be easy, but for many years to come, it demands collective efforts to meet this new threat to security of the world.

It demands the recognition of those who rely on oil from the Middle East and are concerned with global peace and stability. And it demands consultation and close cooperation with countries in the area which might be threatened.

Meeting this challenge will take national will, diplomatic and political wisdom, economic sacrifice and, of course, military capability.

Banishment of Dr Sakharov reflects Kremlin thinking there is nothing to lose in post-invasion crisis

## Soviet move to liquidate dissent

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, Jan 24

The bold condemnation of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan by the remaining members of the Moscow Helsinki human rights monitoring group, to which Dr Andrei Sakharov, the exiled dissident leader, bears his name, may be one of the last such statements to find its way into the hands of Western correspondents.

With the banishment of Dr Sakharov to Gorky, the dissident movement has lost its last remaining figure of any stature. Having at last steered themselves to move against the Soviet leadership is not likely to hesitate in silencing those still active in issuing statements to the West.

It is relatively lenient, as the Sakharov affair has apparently been given a new flat in a bid modern city, and it is reversible. If Dr Sakharov is deemed reformed, he can be allowed to return without any need for judicial procedures. At least that is the argument that can privately be made to protesting European statesmen and scientists.

But after Afghanistan the Kremlin had nothing to lose. President Carter had done his best. What more could Moscow expect?

Though the Sakharov affair may have especially upset those Europeans who felt that the Americans had over-reacted on Afghanistan, the Kremlin probably calculated that in the general crisis atmosphere it would not now make very much difference.

For all their expressions of outrage, France and West Germany would not change their policies to the Soviet Union, even a Sakharov. It is to these European countries that the Russians are now looking for a post-Afghanistan relationship with the West.

Things will be much harder. I am ready for arrest", Mr Roy Medvedev said philosophically today. Mr Medvedev, a historian and former party member, does not consider himself a dissident.

He does not sign protest statements or stand vigil outside courthouses. He does not support President Carter's grain embargo, or call for an Olympic boycott. But he admits that the atmosphere is changing. He has been under observation and he has to be careful.

To the extent that he is a dissident as much as all the others. They make no distinction between religious activists, liberals, right-wing nationalists,

an "agile step".

It is not illegal, as it was carried out under long-standing administrative regulations. It avoids the need for a damaging public trial. It solves the problem of Dr Sakharov's contacts with the world through Western journalists with a neat surgical strike.

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A very large number of Russians have already been sent out of Moscow with preparation for the games, and will probably be allowed to return later. But the attitudes of society have changed. As the dissidents have come under greater pressure, they have become more isolated.

Nowadays it is only self-confessed dissidents who sign protest. Ten years ago, it was not uncommon for intellectuals and scientists to sign all kinds of protest and declarations. Now after a long propaganda campaign against dissent it is 100% risky.

Even Dr Sakharov's support among his fellow academics is dwindling. Until now the Soviet Academy of Science has never had a full secret ballot of its members to consider his expulsion, being loath to break an old tradition.

But there are signs that the Academy will now put the matter to the vote, and will find the required two-thirds majority to cancel Dr Sakharov's membership.

It seemed a peaceful enough enough as we drove on. There were children walking along through the snow covered fields and villages standing by the road. The only difference between us and the Government-held side seemed to be that all the men carried a gun or weapon of some sort.

At the edge of Jarez, a large group of armed men, led by a tall, black-bearded tribesman, blocked the road. Our escort got out and after some explanations we had to shake hands all over again with everyone.

At the far end of town we were told to get out and we set off with our escort through the snow to find an interpreter.

Before long the black-bearded chief from the checkpoint arrived with his own armed escort and demanded to be interviewed.

He was Idris Muhammad Mian, Dost, the fighting head of 500 Pashtun rebels, he said. His men had been fighting for a long time against the Russians.

## Peace still reigns only 40 miles from Kabul

From Ian Murray  
Jarez, Afghanistan, Jan 24

The shabby Afghan soldier in the dirty grey blanket cloth uniform heitated for only a moment. The Government, he was saying, might not like it if we went on. But he was unarmed and seemed not to be very insistent so we drove on.

Less than a mile up the road a group of very armed men emerged from a hut and waved us down. As we stopped, they came to the side of the car, peering in with suspicious, almost angry faces. They flung open the door and invited us to step out. There was no doubt about their question. Were we Kuchis?

On came our passports and with much waving and shouting of the only word we thought might help, we evasively made ourselves understood. "English". They shouted and then smiled and pressed round to shake hands.

One of them piled in to the front of the car; with his ancient .303 wedged against the headrest. We were the virtual king of the area. The driver set off again, saying "English man, French man, American man, all good man".

We had arrived over the border into insurgent held territory after a minimal amount of passport formalities. From then on the man with the .303 was our safe-conduct through the territory held by the mujahideen fighters.

It seemed a peaceful enough enough as we drove on. There were children walking along through the snow covered fields and villages standing by the road. The only difference between us and the Government-held side seemed to be that all the men carried a gun or weapon of some sort.

Many women and children had left to seek refuge in Pakistan, but the bulk of the population were still there, and with the snow and the mujahideen to protect them, they seem secure and unworried.

Jarez is scarcely 40 miles from Kabul, yet it is typical of large tracts of the country where the small towns and the mountainous areas are in complete control of the "rebels" or local people as they really are. Things have not so far changed with the arrival of the Russians.

When the snows melt in a couple of months' time there may be the chance of a real offensive against such insurgent strongholds. For the moment, however, Jarez is left in peace with a strange No Man's Land with a mile wide between it and the territory controlled by the Afghan Army.

## German lorry driver shot

Kabul, Jan 24.—One of two

West German lorry drivers ambushed and killed on the main road from Pakistan to Kabul on Sunday.

Mr Denis Follett, chairman of the British Olympic Association, said yesterday it would consider the Government's call to boycott the Moscow games, but he thought it unlikely that the organizing bodies would change their minds.

According to unconfirmed reports reaching diplomats in

London, but found that was only under review. Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP for Berry, St Edmunds, wanted a Western military force in Britain for rearmament of Britain.

## OVERSEAS

## S Africa has £400m to spend from gold revenue surplus

From Eric Marsden

Cape Town, Jan 24

The South African Cabinet is faced with a problem that most Western countries would be glad to have: what to do with an estimated surplus of £400m over the revenue from gold budgeted for the two years, 1978-80. It also has to contend with several longer-term problems which are less pleasant.

Even if the gold price fails to hold the high levels it has reached in the past two weeks, the flow of extra revenue seems likely to continue throughout 1980.

Government ministers have said it would be used to repay foreign debts and continue tax reforms. This is being interpreted to mean there is a good chance of more cuts in personal income tax and company tax in the budget in March.

The Government is under strong pressure, however, to use its windfall to increase spending on housing, education and training programmes for blacks. This has been called for by the two main opposition parties, the Progressive Federal Party, led by Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, and the New Republic Party, led by Mr Vause Raw.

Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, is also anxious to undertake projects to improve black living standards, which would be seen as the first practical fruits of his pledges of reforms during the past year. But he has to be careful not to overdo the largesse and risk

## Violence grows against Jerusalem Christians

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, Jan 24

Last Monday, when Mr Charles Cope arrived to open Zion House, his modest but popular Bible shop near the centre of Jerusalem, he found the premises clawed from top to bottom in red and black paint. Among the swastikas and abusive Hebrew scrawlings, one slogan which stung angrily, "Missionary pigs go home".

The incident was the latest in a recent string of attacks on Christian institutions in the Holy City which is causing growing concern to Mr Teddy Kollek, the Jewish Mayor, and a number of opposition Labour politicians, who claim that Israel's reputation abroad is being badly damaged.

The attacks are all believed to be the work of members of extreme right-wing Jewish Orthodox groups.

In addition to attacks on Bible shops and historic buildings, such as the Russian Orthodox church and the Mount Zion monastery, the anti-Christian campaign has also taken other, more disturbing forms.

Priests have been spat on and cursed by young religious Jews. The secretary of the Russian Orthodox church and his six-year-old son have been hit by threatening letters and, last month, a youth wearing a skull cap burst into the Christian Information Office in East Jerusalem and began destroying a special Christmas display.

Over the last two months, the Jerusalem municipality has spent over £2,000 repairing vandalized Christian institutions under its declared policy of

paying for any damage caused by "inter-ethnic violence".

Earlier this week, Mr Kollek told Mr Meir Shamshon Begn, the Israeli Finance Minister, warning him of the deteriorating situation and appealing to him to intervene personally and speak out against the campaign of anti-Christian violence by Jewish extremists. As yet he has received no reply.

The appeal was prompted by the suspicion, shared by many senior municipal officials, that local police were deliberately soft-pedalling their response to the upsurge of Jewish vandalism because of the political power of some of Israel's most extreme Orthodox groupings.

Complaining that the wave of attacks was seriously damaging the city's reputation for tolerance, Mr Kollek told reporters: "The police should deal with the perpetrators of these acts in the way that they deal with the perpetrators of terrorist outrages."

No organization has claimed responsibility for the attacks but the similarity of the targets and methods suggests a strong degree of coordination.

In a recent letter, Mr David Jeager, liaison secretary of the United Christian Council in Israel, commented on "the mounting anxiety within the Christian community... caused by the recently stepped up activities of anti-Christian fanatics."

The disturbing new campaign against Christian churches and buildings comes at a time when the Jerusalem authorities are already anxious about the growing violence between secular and religious Jews, particularly over the emotive issue of Sabbath observance.

## No prosecution of police chief who fled Kenya

From Charles Harrison

Nairobi, Jan 24

Mr James Mungai, the former Kenyan assistant police commissioner, who fled from Kenya soon after the death of President Kenyatta in 1978 and returned here last month, will not be prosecuted in connexion with the alleged plot to kill President Moi and other leading figures in Kenya. Mr Charles Njonjo, the Attorney General announced here today.

Mr Njonjo had earlier said he was one of those who would have been killed if the plot, aimed at preventing Mr Moi from succeeding President Kenyatta, had succeeded.

Mr Mungai was senior assistant commissioner of police at Nakuru, in the Rift Valley Province, which includes Nakuru, where President Kenyatta spent much of his time. He drove across the border into

Sudan, and later made his way to Switzerland, from where he returned voluntarily last month.

After his disappearance, Mr Njonjo described him as a leading figure in the *Ngoroko* (assassins) affair. Mr Mungai, however, wrote from Switzerland to say he had been wrongly accused, and knew nothing of the alleged plot.

Mr Mungai was escorted from the airport here last month by security personnel and has apparently been held in custody since then.

In a statement today, Mr Njonjo said he had considered the whole matter of Mr Mungai's disappearance and the plot, and had decided it would be in the public interest to prosecute Mr Mungai.

"The *Ngoroko* affair is a closed chapter. We should all forget it as a bad dream in our country's history", he added.

## 92 in court after rice uproar

From M. G. G. Pillai

Kuala Lumpur, Jan 24

The Malaysian Government moved swiftly today to defuse the effects of yesterday's demonstration by more than 10,000 rice farmers demanding higher prices in Alor Setar, the Kedah provincial capital, 300 miles north of here.

A group of Government ministers arrived here today on the round-the-clock curfew on the town was maintained and 92 demonstrators were brought to court and charged with rioting and damaging government property.

The situation in the town itself is calm, the curfew keeping the streets deserted. Para-military police and federal reserve units placed a tight cordon around the Alor Setar magistrate's court when the 92 appeared. Sixty-six pleaded guilty and the others claimed trial.

Mr Shari Yusof, the magistrate, refused them bail and remanded them until February

## Controversial Rhodesian auxiliaries set out to neutralize Patriotic Front

## Platoons who sing in Bishop Muzorewa's green belt

From Nicholas Ashford

Fort Victoria, Jan 24

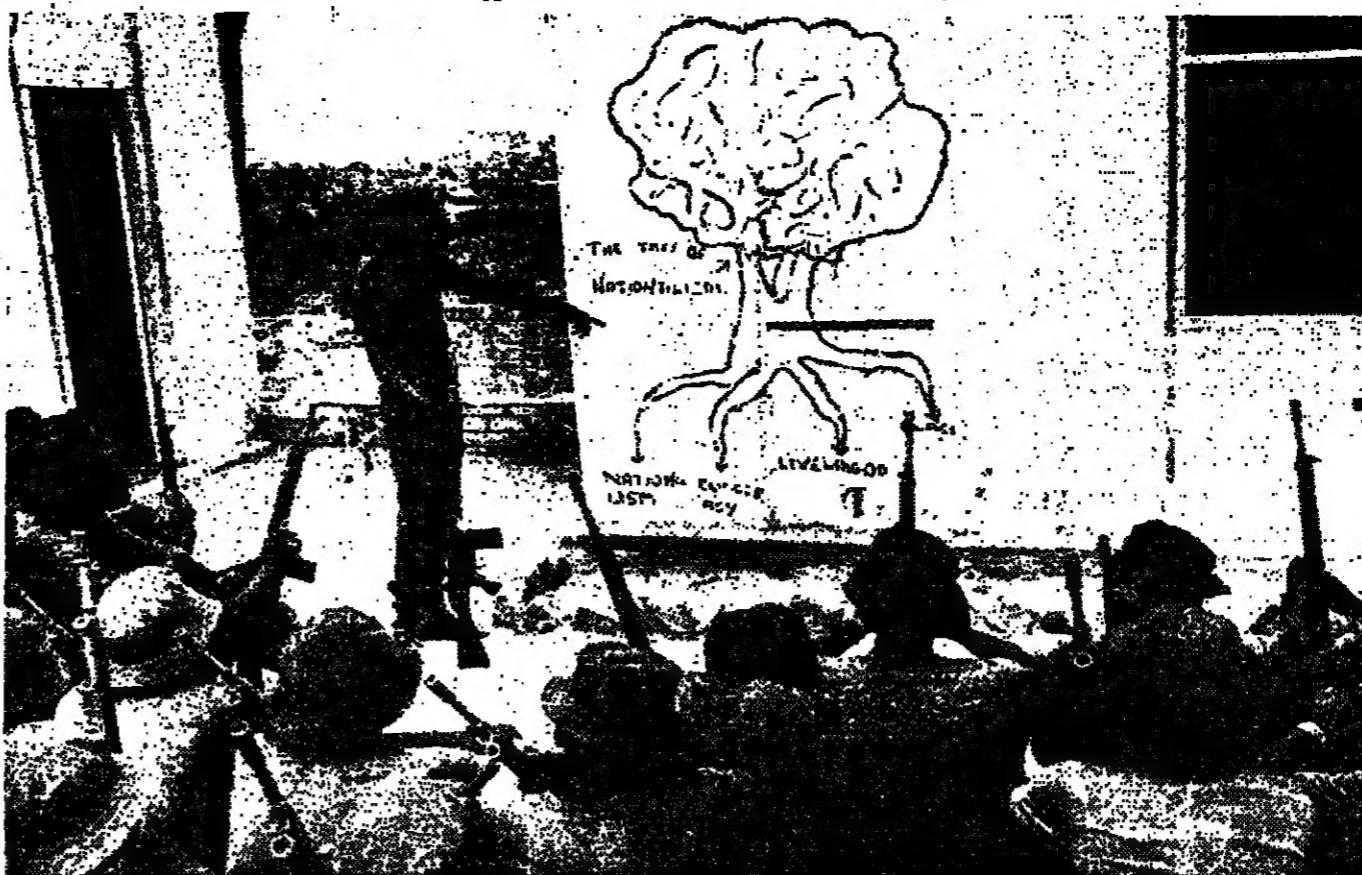
Antagonizing some of the more conservative elements in the ruling National Party, which are already nervous about his apparent eagerness to change South African society.

Mr Botha is understood to have been told by some of his colleagues that there could be a backlash from unexpected quarters, which could endanger party unity, if the pace of change is too ambitious. Not only the Verkamp wing, led by Dr A. P. Treurnicht, but some of the more moderate MPs fear that a too-hasty approach could be dangerous.

According to the extreme right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party, there is already a split in the National Party and more and more of its members are joining the HNP. Mr J. M. Marais, the party leader, forecasts that Mr Botha will call an election some time between April and July this year.

Mr Marais claims there is a great deal of tension in the ruling party and suggests the Prime Minister will want to allay this by making good use of the high gold price. He also points out that public servants are to receive pay increases in April. The longer Mr Botha delays, the better the BNP would do at the polls, he says.

The cabinet which has begun a series of meetings likely to continue throughout next week, is expected to devote a lot of time to consideration of the legislative programme for the parliamentary session due to open on February 1.



A group of auxiliaries listen to a talk on "Zimbabwean", the principles of which are symbolized by the tree roots.

Photograph by Brian Harris

guerrillas who were loyal to Bishop Muzorewa and other internal leaders.

There were soon complaints that the Pumo Revanhu were acting as private armies for their respective political leaders, so it was agreed that they should be brought into the structure of the regular security forces.

Similarly, Mr Alfred Collins, a British monitor of the Rhodesian police based in Fort Victoria, said there had been less than 20 charges of violence laid against members of the auxiliaries since last November.

He thought this indicated a reasonable level of control and discipline considering there were some 4,500 auxiliaries operating in the Fort Victoria area, known as operational area "Repulse" by the Rhodesians.

But exactly who are the auxiliaries and what do they do?

The force was initially set up after the March 3, 1978, internal agreement to provide a role for

organization that poses a threat to the grossors support of the terrorists". Major Fawcett, said, "because they alone can meet the terrorism on their own terms. That is why there is now so much opposition to the auxiliaries."

Their man function is to "win over the local population and to motivate it to support the (former) Government of National Unity and its administration". Another function is to "propagate the national psychological message" which is known rather ponderously as "Zimbabwean".

The four principles of "Zimbabwean" are presented in the form of a sturdy tree with

four roots representing nationalism, democracy, livelihood and peace. The auxiliaries distribute a propaganda booklet about "Zimbabwean" which projects them as the people's friends and their defenders against "CTs" (communists).

Somewhat inevitably "Zimbabwean" is the antithesis of Zanu (PF)'s style of socialism.

For the last six months auxiliaries in the Fort Victoria area have been operating on the basis of what is known as the "green areas" concept. Under this, an auxiliary unit of about 50 men is placed in an area of four miles in diameter from which they first expel the

guerrillas and then establish themselves among the local inhabitants.

Once this is done the area under their control is gradually enlarged. The aim is to establish a chain of interlocking "green areas" so that the guerrillas are completely neutralized in that region.

Major Fawcett produced a map covered in rings showing "green areas" which had been established in the heavily populated tribal areas around Fort Victoria since last summer.

In Ndeanga tribal trust land he estimated that almost a quarter of the 120,000 inhabitants were now covered by "green areas".

Mr Smith to face challenge by two liberals

From Our Own Correspondent

Salisbury, Jan 24

Mr Ian Smith, leader of Southern Rhodesia's 220,000 whites, faces a three-way contest in next month's election to fill the 20 white seats in the country's 100-seat Parliament.

When nominations closed today, Mr Johannes Hulley and Mr Don Speedie, two white liberal independents, were listed as facing Mr Smith in the small rural constituency of Selukwe.

The Rhodesian Front is fielding candidates for all 20 white seats. In all but six of them the Front's candidates are unopposed. The only seat where the party could face serious competition is the Salisbury constituency of Mount Pleasant where Mr Chris Andersen, the Front's candidate and former Minister of Justice, is opposed by Mr Nick McNally, an independent.

Mr McNally is a leader of the Liberal National Unifying Force (LNU), although he recently announced that it was not contesting the election.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) has decided not to field any white candidates as originally planned.

It is understood the main reason for this change of heart is that the Rhodesian Front is considering forming a coalition with the UANC after next month's election in order to prevent Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) from coming to power.

A group of Commonwealth observers, drawn from 11 nations, arrived in Salisbury today to watch next month's election.

Meanwhile pressure for the release of the 71 detained members of the Zanu (PF) held in Mozambique has continued to mount.

It was announced today that Lord Soames, the Governor, had sent a letter to President Machel of Mozambique, urging him to secure their release by this Sunday, the day that Mr Mugabe intends to return to Salisbury.

# Orphaned at 5. On the streets at 6.

In Bangladesh, one of the very poorest countries on earth, is a town called Chittagong.

It is a special town because someone very special lives there – a priest called Father Dujurier.

He never thinks about himself. Never spares himself.

He is too busy helping the Street Boys, the orphaned beggars who, without Father Dujurier, would have no home, no hope and no one to care for them.

They have no mothers or fathers. Yet in a way they do have a father – Father Dujurier.

And he cares, very, very much.

He takes them in off the streets into his school, where they are given a basic education. Then they are streamed into further training courses in which they are taught a trade.

These boys go on to get good jobs and their future is secure, in the most insecure land on earth.

This is truly wonderful work. Important work.

It is not one-off help but long term work, because the grants from Oxfam have helped pay for the necessary tools and equipment.

This is why Oxfam are so pleased to support Father Dujurier and many other self-help projects all over the world.

There's so much more to Oxfam than most people realise.

Why not send for our interesting leaflets and find out more about what Oxfam really does?

I'm interested. Please send me more information about Oxfam's work in the poor countries.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Enclose a donation of £ \_\_\_\_\_ in the meantime.  
Room 13, Oxfam, 274 Banbury Rd, Oxford OX2 7DZ.

12 when he will sentence those who pleaded guilty and announce trial dates for the others.

The demonstration began peacefully over demands that the prices the farmers receive for their rice crop was not high enough but Datuk Syed Nahar Shabuddin, the Kedah State Chief Minister, alleged that unnamed military groups were involved.

When the demonstration got out of hand the farmers threw stones at government buildings and tried to storm the main buildings.

This morning, Government sources said the demonstrations were organized by the opposition Pan Malaysian Islamic Party (PMIP).

The PMIP and the United Malays National Organization (UMNO), the dominant partner in the ruling national front coalition of Dato Hussein Onn, the Prime Minister, are the two main Malay political parties.

Government officials appear to have been caught unawares years ago.

PARLIAMENT, January 24, 1980

## Lord Carrington sets out British measures against Russia in protest at invasion of Afghanistan

House of Lords

The Government has decided to avoid high level and ministerial contact with the Soviet Union in view of their invasion of Afghanistan. Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, announced in a statement:

The Government, he added, believed that the Olympic Games should be moved from Moscow and could be held in several different countries if necessary. Lord Carrington said: "The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is an event of the widest significance. For the first time since the Second World War, Soviet combat troops have been used in massive numbers in a conflict which is not with another sovereign, non-aligned country."

The Soviet action is a breach of all the conventions which have governed East-West relations for the last decade. It is a clear demonstration that the Soviets desire to exert wider influence wherever possible, by propaganda, by subversion, and where necessary by force.

Together with the arrest of the Nobel Peace Prize winner, Dr Sakharov, the Soviets have again demonstrated their disregard for world opinion. It is bound to affect our attitude in current and future negotiations between East and West, though we naturally want these to continue where the clear sense of justice as well as those of the Soviet Union.

The West itself needs to find ways to make the Russians understand that they cannot break the rules of international behaviour with impunity, either now or in the future. This entails responses by individual countries, and by the West's collective organizations, above all by Nato and the European Community.

The British/Soviet credit agreement concluded by the Labour Government in 1975, expires on February 16.

Its terms were too favourable to the Soviet Union and the expert credit was withdrawn more than which we extend to other countries.

The Government's view is that all trade should be pursued on a basis of mutual advantage. We shall apply that principle to Britain-Soviet trade. We do not

propose to renew the credit agreement when it expires. Credit in future will have to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Assuming that other western countries do likewise—which will be very much to our collective advantage—we should not provide any more aid to the Soviet Union at rates more favourable than those set by the international consensus on credit terms.

On technology, we are studying with other countries the right application of the COCOM rules controlling the transfer of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union.

The European Community has decided not to export any food to the Soviet Union which would directly or indirectly replace Soviet food. The Government is fully prepared to help with arrangements for the transfer of surplus food which might be held in this country.

They underline the need, above all, to renew political solidarity among the members of the European Community and between the members of the North Atlantic Alliance. It is from that political solidarity, and from the defensive alliance which it accompanys, that our relations with the Russians have to start.

But both East and West live on one planet. The consequences of serious miscalculation could be disastrous for many of its inhabitants.

It is right that the Russians should feel the strength of our disapproval. That should help them to avoid miscalculation in future. It is also right that we should while possible continue the search for some control of military spending, and other countries that there is sufficient support to make a change of venue effective?

They underline the need, above all, to renew political solidarity among the members of the European Community and between the members of the North Atlantic Alliance.

It is from that political solidarity, and from the defensive alliance which it accompanys, that our relations with the Russians have to start.

I now turn to the question of the Olympic Games. Her Majesty's Government sympathises deeply with the Olympic ideal that young people from all over the world should be able to compete freely and fairly with no overtones of politics.

But this view has never been shared by authoritarian governments which exploit such events for their political advantage.

As in 1956, when the Nato government invited the Soviet Union to the Olympic Games are a major political undertaking designed to impress the whole world with the prestige of the system.

But the Russians must understand that there can be no such relationship as long as they have as our opponents as they have in Afghanistan.

For the Games now to be held in Moscow would appear to condone Soviet aggression abroad and repression at home.

## Backing for friends in SW Asia

Lord Gorbony-Roberts, for the

Opposition, questioning Lord Carrington, said they strongly supported the clear and forthright denunciation on grounds of international law and morality of the Afghan invasion. At the same time they hoped that the purposes of detente and disarmament would continue to be pursued exactly as President Carter made clear in his State of the Union message. It was more than ever necessary that there should be strong democratic participation for strong detente and disarmament.

Lord Gladwyn (L) said detente had suffered a severe blow. The probability must be recognized that the Soviet Government had now found itself strong enough to throw down the gauntlet to the West.

Lord Carrington said the Government shared President Carter's views. There had been a great deal of discussion in Nato and the Community about what action should be taken and it would be a mistake to underestimate the unanimity in both organizations.

He did not feel that the reaction

of either the Community or Nato had in any sense lent comfort to the Soviet Union.

It would be foolish to deny that the atmosphere for detente had improved for the Russians, said the Lady Gorbony-Roberts (Lab), asked if the Soviet motive for attacking Afghanistan was a desire to get hold of Iranian oil.

Lord Carrington said the Soviet motives were complex. His judgement was that the opposition should be open for the Russians, but they so wish to expand by subversion and other means in any direction they care to.

Lord Wigg (Lab) said that in May 1979, the government of the day introduced a measure to require all young men to do a year's national service or call-up in the light of the situation in South-West Asia. It is to keep our defence policy in that area under review.

We must contribute to the security of our friends with equipment and military training and with the periodical deployment of naval, air and land forces in the area, but they so wish to expand by subversion and other means in any direction they care to.

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## SPORT

## Cricket

# West Indian comeback of which Worrell would have been proud

From John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

The fifth of the winter's six Test matches between Australia and West Indies, starts in Adelaide on Saturday. It will be the third time the two sides have met, in West Indies having won easily in Melbourne and drawn a high-quality game in Sydney.

The West Indies have a curious pattern to the season's results: in spite of having lost both their Test matches against Australia (there is one more to come) England beat them in their nine one-day games in the one-day competition against West Indies, Australia's fortunes have swung the other way, with three victories in the one-day games and one defeat in the more prestigious Test matches.

Four years ago, when last the two sides met in Adelaide, West Indian morale was at a low ebb. A side containing seven of those who will be playing for them on Saturday—Greaves, Meldrum, Marshall, Lloyd, Murray, Richards and Roberts—had just lost in Sydney and gone two down in the six-match series. West Indies had decided that, because of the umpiring, there was no way they were going to win in Australia.

They are wiser than that now, though the umpiring still worries them. After the Brisbane Test at the beginning of last month, in which the umpiring upset them, they sought advice on how best to prevent their feelings from getting the better of them. There were a few days then when the West Indians were in danger of losing their way. They had been beaten in their first one-day "international" and were disatisfied, not surprisingly, with their itinerary. Several of their key players were injured, including the captain, Clive Lloyd, the old Australian captain, to occupy three of the first five boundaries.

Greaves, the youngest of the three brothers, fifth with an average of 47.

Because the current demands of representative cricket allow representative Test players only an occasional Shield appearance.

Chappell is said to have played only five innings for Queensland this season. Border only one for New South Wales and Hughes none for Western Australia. This Shield competition is less than it used to be, but it is still a remarkable dynastic achievement by the three grandsons of Victor Richardson, the old Australian captain, to occupy three of the first five boundaries.

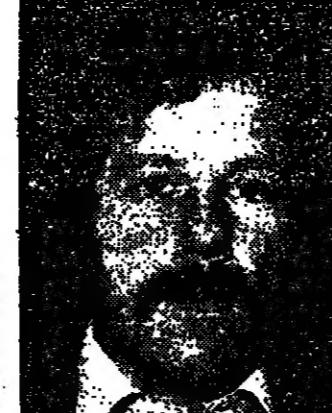
# Larkins gets chance to stake claim

Sydney, Jan 24.—Wayne Larkins has a chance to stake his claim in England's Test cap in the match against New South Wales starting in Canberra on Sunday. Larkins gets his chance to stake a claim for a Test place by being named as the third-choice batsman against one of Australia's strongest state teams.

In the hope that a rest will heal his injuries Richards is keen to miss the New Zealand leg of the West Indian tour, which starts in Auckland on Friday, and a rest in March Sir Lloyd is less keen that he should.

The pain which Richards has been suffering in Australia is said to have been caused by a cracked vertebrae pinching a nerve, and is a sign of a remarkable talent that his scores have been 140 and 96 in the Test matches against Australia; 9, 153 not out, 62, 85 not out, 88, 23 and 68 in the one-day series.

England's one-day competition against West Indies, Australia's fortunes have swung the other way, with three victories in the one-day games and one defeat in the more prestigious Test matches.



Larkins: few opportunities

Those who experience a certain feeling of déjà vu every time they see the same show jumping riders on the same horses jumping a slightly different permutation of the same fences, will be grateful to see Larkins come with something akin to gravitas. He has conceived a slight variation on the all-to-familiar theme.

It is a one-off competition worth £10,000, involving Eddie Smith with three horses apiece, to be held at Thomas Hunnable's Towerlands Equestrian Centre on February 27, televised on the commercial channel, and sponsored by Sami Mahmoud, the Egyptian owner of the horses that are ridden by John Whitaker. Mr Mahmoud is married to a Yorkshire girl, Helen in Harrogate and owns the Rinas Engineering Co.

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## Show jumping

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Michael Shanks on why the European Parliament should share some real power

## Now let Euro-MPs use their muscle

Among the great works of literature lost to the world through the temporary closure of *The Times* at the end of 1978 was a piece I wrote on the European Parliament, looking ahead to the then-forthcoming direct elections. It is interesting to compare what I wrote with what has actually happened.

My main theme was that the voice being placed by supporters of European federalism of a directly-elected European Parliament to provide the motor for the next stage of integration where likely to be frustrated. For this thesis I advanced two main reasons.

The first was that the militant "pro-Europeanism" of the parliament, which made it the natural ally of the commissioners against member governments, was, to some extent, caused by its lack of powers and the fact that its members were not directly elected, and thus were not subject to the pressures of constituents back home who did not necessarily share their European enthusiasm.

Since membership of the European Parliament was an optional extra for national MPs, it tended to attract the enthusiasts for Europe; since it had little or no power, its enthusiasts were tolerated by those who did not share them. This would change once the parliament became an important institution. It would then start to mirror much more the conflicting attitudes and priorities of the peoples of the Community, and cease to be a single-minded pressure-group for integration.

My second reason for scepti-

**When the parliament exercises some control over the bureaucracy, the EEC will have come of age**

France and the United Kingdom, and which would thus present a series of constitutional crises within the Community, of the kind which led to the civil wars in England in the seventeenth century — a direct clash, in other words, between the executive and the legislature.

How far have these expectations been realized? First, what I called in my article "the pernicious inflections of nationalism" do not seem to have attacked the parliament as quickly as I had expected. This may be because the link between Euro-MPs and their constituents is still rather shadowy and tenuous. One does not get the impression that Euro-MPs are under much pressure from the folk back home to protect their particular interests against the encroachment of other sectors of the Community.

But this may simply reflect the novelty of the concept, and/or the realization that power still lies with the Commission and the national governments, and that lobbying is best directed to the centre of real power.

Second, the parliament has indeed moved with speed and skill to wrest some power from the executive. In so doing it has discovered within the intricacies of the Rome Treaty levers which few people (certainly not I) had realized existed. It was always known that the parliament had the power to dismiss the whole Commission — though not individual Commissioners. This was always seen as being such a clumsy weapon that it was very unlikely to be used.

But it was not appreciated, until an astute Euro-MP discovered it, that parliament also had the right to reject the entire budget — not just, as was previously thought, those parts of the budget designated as "optional expenditure" (essentially, the regional and social funds and overseas aid). It was on this battleground that the parliament launched its attack on the executive, aiming specifically at a reduction in spending on the Common Agricultural Policy.

This move has thrown the other Community institutions into disarray. First, the ground was an extremely popular one, to a Europe used to

about inflation and especially about escalating food prices. It is significant that the British Euro-MPs voted solidly for the budget's rejection, despite their hostility to the idea of parliamentary power. Virtually only the French Gaullists and communists voted against.

Second, the response of governments has been confused

by their attitude to the CAP and their attitude to parliament.

France, which likes the CAP and is pledged to resist parliamentary power, has taken a predictably strong line against the Parliament.

Britain, divided in its hostility to the CAP and its wish to preserve the authority of the executive, has followed a particularly craven and illogical line.

At the very moment when it was trying to persuade other EEC governments to agree to a major reduction in the United Kingdom's budgetary contribution, the British Government in the Council of Ministers voted down a proposal from Italy and Holland which by following the parliament's line would have achieved the same effect. It is not surprising that our friends on the continent sometimes find it difficult to take statements made by the British Government seriously.

Obviously a compromise was reached fairly soon on the budget between the council and the parliament; hopefully the revised budget will later this year have the effect of easing the EEC budgetary cost to Britain. But in the long run the interesting question is the future role and powers of the parliament, clearly in a fairly

rapid process of evolution.

In my article at the end of 1978 I advocated that the parliament should be given authority over the whole of the Community budget; that it seems to have achieved already *de facto*. But there is no reason why the change in the power structure should stop there.

There is no reason why a directly elected parliament should not have the right, along with the Commission, to initiate legislative proposals. There is no reason why it should not have the right to approve or reject the appointment of new commissioners and to dismiss commissioners who fail to satisfy it by their performance.

Equally, there is no reason why it should not have the authority to approve or reject agreements reached between the EEC and third countries, including the admission of new members to the EEC.

In other words, a directly elected legislature should share real power in the Community with the national governments and legislatures, and should exercise some control over the bureaucracy — the Commission.

When that has happened, the Community may be said to have finally come of age.

Thus the outcome of the present conflict between the parliament and council on the budget is important for its implications on inflation, on the cost of EEC membership, Britain's role in the future of Europe's family policy, but it is also critically important as a test of the way Europe's institutions are evolving.

The Reading Room at the British Museum.

## Growing pains at the British library

The campaign against the new British Library at Euston Road omits facts inconvenient to the argument, and its proponents are not "regular readers". The inadequacies of the present accommodation only become apparent after daily experience of absurd shortcomings, inescapably part of the library's present physical limitations, and Professors Hugh Thomas and Hugh Trevor-Roper (now Lord Dacre) visiting aristocrats who do not spend long periods in the Reading Room.

The crux of the case for not building the library centres around the preservation of the Reading Room because its gilded galleries and soaring domes are seen as a suitable environment for scholars. No one could disagree with this, but the preservation of the physical reality of the Reading Room is already assured.

It was never envisaged that the Reading Room would be disbanded or converted to philistine purposes. Beyond the physical reality, Professor Thomas's case rests on the use of the room exclusively for books and scholars. Sympathetic though one is to this ideal, the consequences of realizing what is at root a romantic conception are too serious to contemplate.

Professor Thomas does not seem to realize that the Panizzi and Smirke Reading Room provides only 35 per cent of the reader places.

There are, in fact, six widely dispersed reading rooms and the library already occupies 17 buildings in London. For every book added to the collections another book has to be removed.

Roughly half the stock of the department is now housed at Woolwich which means that a quarter of all requested books must be brought by van, multiplying the delivery time from one to two hours to one to two days and increasing the risk of damage.

Preservation has become a priority since large numbers of books need repair or rehabilitation. The problem of conservation is aggravated because the quality of the paper used for modern book production has deteriorated. The precise extent of book deterioration is known to only a few initiates and Professor Thomas does not appear to be among them.

Three of the most important preservation measures are reduction in book movement, freedom from atmospheric pollution and temperature control. None of these operates under present conditions, but all would be available in the new building at Euston Road. Because of its structure, the British Museum cannot accommodate air conditioning plant or efficient book-handling machinery, and service to readers is unacceptably labour intensive.

The stock of the Department of Printed Books occupies 200,000 metres of shelves and the general collection increased by 2,654 metres in 1978-9. World growth in serious book publishing means a three per cent increase in the number of books every year and if you take the stock as approximately 10 million volumes that means 300,000 new volumes every year.

This, it has been argued, is no problem at all because deep storage below the British Museum could be built to accommodate the overflow, or it could be distributed to out-houses in the neighbourhood. The shortcomings of out-housing are already clear and need no further analysis. Deep storage below the museum evokes horrifying pictures of this beautiful and preserved building towering as engineers try to underpin its superstructure while book-moles burrow miles of shelves underneath.

Alternatively, Professor Thomas suggests that the library should use the Euston Road site as a book-store depot, shuttling books to and from the Reading Room, but we have already seen that daily movement of all books would endanger the condition of the considerable number which are either rare or very frail.

Searching for new arguments, the campaign has resurrected a long dead dodo which the initiates thought suitably buried years ago. The library, it is argued, should return to its original plan to sweep away the housing, pubs and community surrounding the museum and develop the new building on the old Bloomsbury site for which it originally asked, linking the old with the new by underground means.

Those who survived the battle between Camden Council, the British Museum and the government over many years will remember that a fully developed proposal on the Bloomsbury site was examined by ministers and planning authorities and rejected.

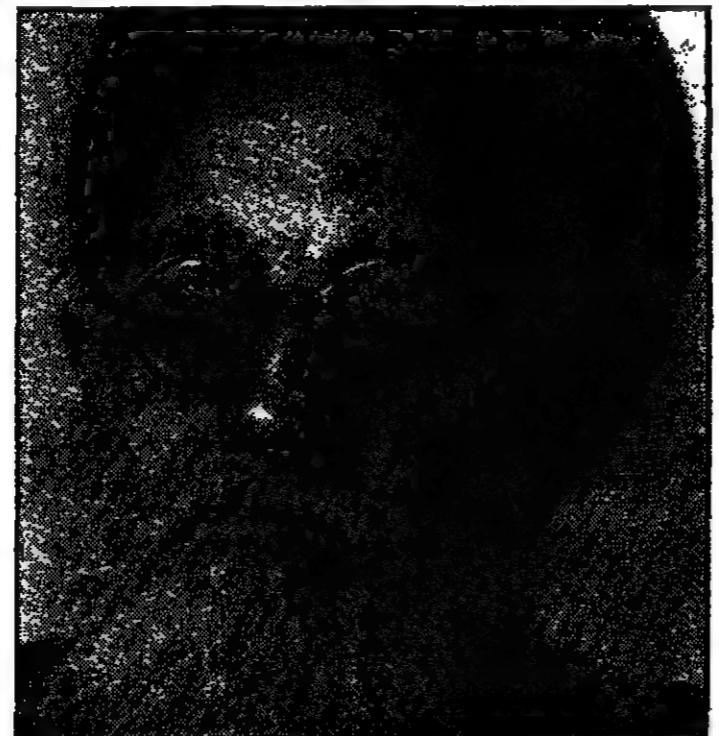
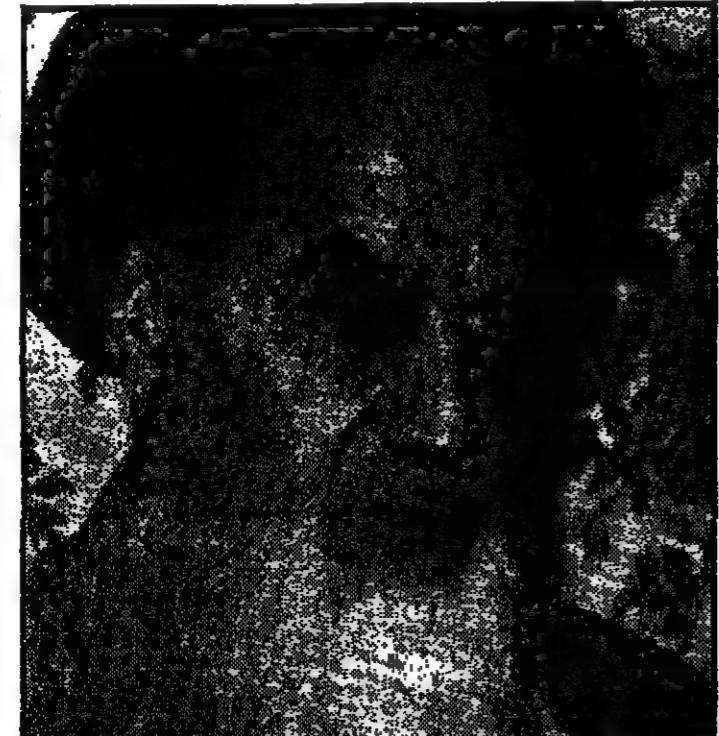
It was a choice between books and people, between disturbing a whole community and satisfying the requirements of scholars. Ministers in both Labour and Conservative governments opted for people. The Burton Committee which sifted evidence for several years also came out in 1969 firmly against Professor Thomas, declaring that a new library building was an immediate requisite if the research needs of the country were to be maintained and developed, and the unique collections preserved.

For the rest, the campaign against the new library claims that large sums of money — £160m. or more — would be saved by suspending operations on the new building, if not abandoning the whole project. Superficially the case is good, but cuts in the total immediate deterioration would be met, indeed dictated, by phasing the building stages.

The estimate of 12 years for completing the building ensures that the financial burden in any one year would be relatively small. Instead of the much floundered £160m. the final design report estimates that up to the end of the financial year 1982/3, only 23.5 per cent would have been expended of the cost of stage 1a, or approximately £19m. This places in perspective any role which the new library could play in the short-term management of the economy or restraint in public spending.

Vincent Brome

## Why Iran needs a new figurehead and the West a new strategy



Ayatollah Khomeini and Ayatollah Sharif Madari: between them they control the church.

Next, it is relevant to consider the various power centres within Iran that could, in an appropriate combination, affect the issue.

First, the church. This is divided between the Ayatollahs Khomeini and Sharif Madari. As has been seen recently, the latter has a considerable following, not only in the powerful

Azerbaijan province but also in the holy city of Meshed and among moderates throughout the country. He was the leader of the church within Iran during most of the absence of Ayatollah Khomeini (1963-1979), and has in the past been in favour of a constitutional monarchy.

Many think of him as senior to Ayatollah Khomeini and he is certainly less of a theoretician and more of a social democrat. He has ready allies among the minorities, not least the Kurds who sit right next to Azerbaijan.

Secondly, the armed forces. The army is dominated by the revolution and its leader has happened to so many of its officers since. However, they and the other armed forces are also active outside Iran and here at least they are clearly pro-Pahlavi.

Thirdly, the paramilitaries. Here we have the revolutionary guards or Pasdaran-e-Enghelab who at present provide backing for the regime. However, as a group they would not last long if confronted by any organised force. Also to be included in this category are the Mujahedin who are the more secular of the Islamic revolutionaries and the more left-wing Fedayeen.

These two groups have some 2,000 to 3,000 men each. Both of them could be used as a tool of further revolution and the Fedayeen have already been active in support of the Kurds.

Fourthly, the ethnic minorities. These include Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, Khousestan (Arabs), Baluchistan and the Turkomans.

All or any of these could join a whirling counter-revolutionary combination. All are increasingly exploitably.

Fifthly, the politicians. These are only important in so far as they have links with one or more of the above centres of power.

They also need some sort of figurehead or leader. Here we have Ayatollah Khomeini now receives the same sort of reverence only 18 months ago reserved for the

power base and Admiral Mardani who does have links with the armed forces will probably not win for that reason.

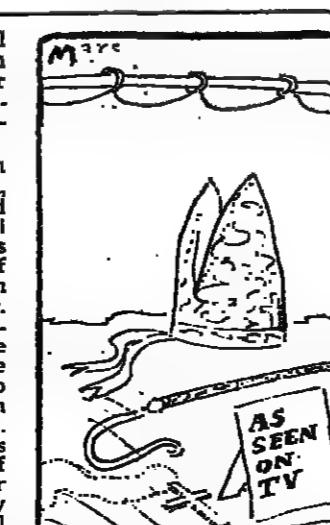
In addition to those in government the middle class movement of Matine-Difesa (National Democratic Front) would undoubtedly give intellectual support and leadership to any western-oriented change, whereas the Tudeh party and other communists are already active within all the mentioned areas.

In assessing our response to all this we have to realize two basic facts about Iran and its people. As a result of various conquests and their general history they are fatalistic and willing to accept more than most as well as blame everyone but themselves.

They also need some sort of leader or figurehead.

The author is Conservative MP for Leominster, secretary of the Conservative Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, secretary of the British-Iranian Parliamentary Group, and a member of the Iran Society Council.

## GAZA DIARY



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For Gaza shall be forsaken", the Old Testament prophet Zephaniah once warned. "Woe unto the people of the sea east." For the great majority of the 460,000 Palestinian inhabitants of the narrow rectangle of desert land now referred to accurately but unflatteringly as "the Gaza Strip" it is a prophecy that still rings uncomfortably true in 1980.

Originally created in 1948 as the only piece of Palestine that the Egyptian army could save after fighting ineffectually against the creation of the state of Israel, the strip is dominated by the sprawling Arab town of Gaza. With its squalid, open sewers, chronic overcrowding and ever visible poverty, the area provides a constant reminder to outsiders that nearly half of its inhabitants are refugees.

Although under Israeli occupation since the bloody battles of the Six Day War in June, 1967, Gaza has the unmistakeable feel and appearance of Egypt. The battered cinemas advertise soap operas filmed in Cairo, most of the textbooks used in the schools are Egyptian. Matriculation certificates are issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Education and at the animated black current market on the dusty corner of Omar el-Mukhtar Street, Egyptian notes change hands at a bewildering rate.

Because of the legacy of 19 years of Egyptian rule and the all-pervasive influence of

Egyptian culture, it has often been assumed by outside observers that at the very least, the Arabs of Gaza could be counted on to react enthusiastically to the Camp David agreement and the historic normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel which is due to take place on January 26. But both in public and in private, the reaction is now undisguisedly hostile despite the apparent enthusiasm to take advantage of the promise of open frontiers to make family visits. At present, Gaza residents wishing to travel to neighbouring Egypt have to make a laborious journey via Jordan as the previous practice of arranging crossings under the auspices of the International Red Cross has been stopped in the wake of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Assessing the real attitudes of the Gaza Arabs has been made considerably harder since the brutal murder last year of the Imam of Gaza, Sheikh Hashem Buzdar who was stabbed to death in the street as he walked home from evening prayers in the Mosque.

Responsibility for the killing was later claimed by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, one of the most extreme of the Palestinian terror groups, which made no secret of the fact that the attack had been carried out because of the Imam's outspoken support for President Sadat and the peace process.

If such views do in fact still exist among public figures in the region, they are no longer aired in public for understandable reasons of self preservation.

The most influential Gaza politician is Rashad a-Shawa, a wealthy merchant and landowner who has dominated local politics for many years and is generally regarded as one of the more moderate leaders in the Israeli occupied territories. "When the so-called normalization begins there will of course be many people from here anxious to make the journey to see friends and relatives in Egypt," Mr a-Shawa explained.

But don't think that means that they are in favour of Camp David. One people fear normalization because they think it will only enable Israel to retain its rigid stand against legitimate self-determination for the Palestinians."

Unlike the mayors representing towns on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, Mr a-Shawa and the other two mayors from the Gaza Strip were appointed to their posts by the Israeli military government rather than elected. The last election in Gaza took place under the British mandate in 1946. The ruling Egyptians and then Israeli authorities subsequently shared a common fear about type of local leader who could be thrown up if the ballot box was permitted again. Certainly many of the younger men living in the region's nine huge refugee

amps regard Mr a-Shawa and his associates as much too gentlemanly in their approach to the unsolved Palestinian problem.

One noticed outside Israel, one of the most significant political developments in recent months has been the unexpected rapprochement between Mr a-Shawa and the more radical and populist West Bank mayors. Originally encouraged as deliberate policy by leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the unity was really

fiercely opposed by a number of senior Israeli ministers.

For many Gazans, the reconnection of the scheme has only served to reinforce a feeling of inferiority towards their numerically more prosperous fellow Arabs from the West Bank, the section of occupied Arab territory that always seems to attract the lion's share of international attention and concern. "It is an insult to think that for some reason people here are willing to accept lesser guarantees for their rights than those living on the West Bank," declared a prominent local businessman.

I have personally informed senior Egyptian ministers that the idea is hopelessly naive. The autonomy plan is nothing more than a disguise for continuing military occupation of Palestine's land."

Pulling between the economic attractions of Israel (which now provides employment for some 35,000 Gazans) and the historical and cultural ties with Egypt, Gaza remains a desperately unsettled and disoriented corner of the Middle East whose inhabitants believe with good reason that neither of the neighbouring powers has their best interests at heart. As one shopkeeper on Gaza's shabby main street explained: "One thing we all fear today for Egypt's occupation".

Christopher Walker

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## A bombardment of chips lies in wait for the pirates

Technological advances are having profound effects on both industry and consumers and could solve some problems, Pearce Wright, Science Editor, writes.

The panoply of equipment such as magnetic tape decks, record players, video recorders, film and electronic cameras, and juke boxes which form the world of audio-visual technology is undergoing a transformation. The reason is straightforward. It lies in the traditional technique of reproducing sound and images as an analogue pattern to the never process of digital recording.

Although the microchip is playing an important part in this transition, there are other major advances such as the use of laser technology, improvements in the reliability of magnetic materials and the development of more satisfactory television tubes which have combined to create a new generation of systems.

The technical and economic implications for the in-

digital processing equipment which will allow, for example, the recording of sonically faultless discs and open a new market of equipment for playing and recording. The same impact applies to the equipment that converts a normal television set into a more versatile unit whether it is for education and training, for home entertainment, or for use as part of a business system.

The introduction of the new systems for use with video recorders has started and will evolve more rapidly than audio-recording on discs for some technical reasons. The introduction of digital record players for the mass market depends on the acceptance of some technical standards about the way digital codes are going to be adopted. This is a question of the industry deciding how to share a responsibility between the manufacturers without in-

fringing competitiveness.

Once the standards are accepted, the next issue becomes one of greater

importance to the consumer, for it embraces that sort of commodity for which the computer industry coined the phrase software.

In audio-visual equipment the software is the pre-recorded material whether it is an educational film, music or full length Hollywood production tailored for cassettes to be shown on a small screen. In the days when audio-visual means

apparatus for the lecture room of the college and management training centre, or for the presentation of a corporate image or technical product in a highly-polished marketing operation, a number of specialist organizations including publishers and film studios emerged to provide the software services. Some of the multinational corporations established their own studios and marketed some of the films they made initially for their own use.

The provision of similar services will perhaps be regarded by the consumer as the biggest challenge for the industry if it expects to create a great demand for

the new digital systems. Up to three years ago only professional users and a handful of enthusiasts knew much about the video recording methods which are used in equipment which is now in the retail radio and television shops. For about 10 years a series of costly failures have happened among major companies in America, Japan and Europe in an attempt to reach the consumer market.

Sales of video recorders in Japan and the United States are ahead of those in Europe. Nevertheless, the market in Britain is developing steadily. After intensive promotional campaigns in 1978, the sales for that year were more than 65,000 and estimates for last year suggest that more than another 100,000 were distributed.

The main use is for the playback of programmes on television receivers, followed by a moderate amount of home movie-making and viewing of commercially available recordings. The application of video techniques for education and training is

far more extensive in scope would be widened again with the coming video discs.

The potential scale of the market can be gauged by examining the collaborative arrangements being made by some of the most powerful companies in the world in electronics, communications, computers and broadcasting. Yet a tough battle is already in progress between the makers of videocassette machines that play through the normal television set. But fiercer competition is expected in making the videodisc recorders the phenomenon of the 1980s.

The question is whether the technical characteristics and price of the videodisc machines will yield the sort of advantage that the present generation of cassettes attained over the devices produced seven or eight years earlier, that failed. Many large firms are still licking wounds from that affray. With hindsight, it is clear that they paid the penalty of pioneers who tried to push a technology too far and too fast.

Europe took up the first earlier projects. Even the videocassette system called quality of colour television EVR, invented by CBS, for screens has improved development by ICL and beyond recognition between Ciba-Geigy. It was based on the pioneering work and the present range of video systems.

A similar improvement may be necessary for the audio part of the television system if digital technology is going to be used to full effect. For the perfect sound recording method that is available with digital processing can only be reproduced if the other parts of the audio system are of the necessary quality.

About the same time another development with a videodisc, called Teldec and devised by AEG-Telefunken, became a collaborative venture involving Decca and the consumer electronics subsidiary of the Axel Springer organization.

The normal television set was a modest sound reproduction unit. The performance of the amplifiers and loudspeakers seems to satisfy most customers. But there are obviously limitations recognized by the cognoscenti; hence the use of two channels by the BBC occasionally in transmitting classical works on television and stereo radio simultaneously.

Cartoons by Nigel Pease.

## Growth is in industry and commerce

Partly as a result of cuts in government spending on education, the industrial and commercial sectors account for more than 60 per cent of sales from up to 400 companies in Britain, Derek Harris, Commercial Editor, reports.

Nearly 250 companies with product on film has more than the typical live demonstration. However, this may be a large chain of DIY stores in Britain is now installing point-of-sale presentations in its stores, showing 10 different films which explain products and how to use them. Although the cost of this type of film is fairly low, the costs range on films is far wider than with videotape productions. At World Wide Pictures, video programmes do not even cost more than £12,000.

A recent film made by the company for a multinational telecommunications company cost £80,000 and filming in five countries. It will be used internationally to show what the company has to offer to potential buyers of telecommunications systems. For Atlas, the Swedish compressed air products company which has a British subsidiary, is being shot in India, Mexico, the United States, Sweden and Britain. But there are films being made at the other end of the scale such as a £4,000 package for a small car wash company or one costing £8,000 about diamonds.

The experience of World Wide Pictures, using all the audio-visual techniques, shows that film is still holding its own despite the invasion of video. Ten years ago 80 per cent of the company's turnover was accounted for by work on film and this still stands at 50 per cent with video at about 30 per cent, and 20 per cent accounted for by slide-and-tape.

Mr Hope describes slide-and-tape as an uncomfortable medium to distribute because of the complex and heavy equipment involved. Presentations to film is an answer to the distribution problem. There are also some networks abroad providing hardware.

Video systems too present their difficulties, one being the different and incompatible standards in the variety of systems used. "In most places there is still a 16mm film projector", Mr Hope

says. Film projectors such as 8mm desk models are still useful for the individual salesman on his travels.

Mr Hope's forecast is that video will grow but does not see film going much below 40 per cent of the market. "It is still the most flexible medium for location work and to edit", he said.

The demand for presentations dealing with industrial and corporate relations has grown so much that 18 months ago World Wide Pictures took on a sociologist, Mr John Hemingway, to help to develop this side of the business. Mr Hemingway reckons that growth since then has probably quadrupled.

But the company has, for instance, for nearly four years been making three-monthly performance reviews for what was Chrysler UK and is now the Talbot car company. Films are shot on location, with interviews with workers and managers. At the time when British Leyland was having its ballot on the reorganization plan of the company, World Wide Pictures made within 24 hours a presentation for the heavy vehicles division that included a deliberately frank and forceful interview of the division's chief executive.

"These things cannot be merely propaganda material", Mr Hemingway said.

Such tailor-made films can cost as little as £5,000 or so but have not exceeded £20,000 so far. They are of particular value to companies which want to put them to a workforce that may be spread around many units either throughout the United Kingdom or worldwide.

A quarterly newsreel produced for BP included contributions from places as far apart as New Zealand, Alaska and the North Sea and some 150 copies are shown round the world at BP locations.

Films exploring particular management-employee relations do not solve any problems in themselves, Mr Hemingway says, but they do identify the areas for discussion more clearly, can fill information gaps and can give all sides a better appreciation of how each stands and why.

At Rank Audio Visual, Mr Ron Sharp, general manager for film services and photographic, finds that, despite the financial cut in education, hardware such as film projectors are still selling well.

Research in the United States has suggested that

in assessing the impact of audio-visual methods around the world in the past decade, one would probably point to the bigger, better publicized projects: the satellite television television project in India, educational television in the Ivory Coast, El Salvador, Sesame Street, the Tanzanian radio campaign, the Open University, the Nicaraguan radio mathematics project.

There are few Third World countries which have not made use of audio-visual media; but the prolific data available about some of the important projects is not matched by data on, say, frequency of use of overhead projectors or language laboratories in Third World universities or institutes of higher education, the availability of tape recorders in classrooms, or teacher access to basic reprographic equipment in schools.

One is therefore forced to generalize on the basis of experience and observation. Those who have worked overseas in Third World countries for much of their careers would probably agree that the situation is similar in all of them: teachers, especially outside the capital cities, have few resources and limited equipment. Felt-tip pens and supplies of card remain a luxury; reprographic equipment is scarce and difficult to maintain; film projectors may be seen only once in six months when a mobile van arrives at the village in a cloud of dust.

Teachers need to be trained to make imaginative use of what can be found in the environment: sticks and stones and traditional artefacts as well as the waste materials of the consumer society, bottle caps and tin cans. Teacher-training, whether preservice or in the development of local teachers' resource centres, is arguably more important than the establishment of factories to produce elaborate equipment and models for classroom demonstration.

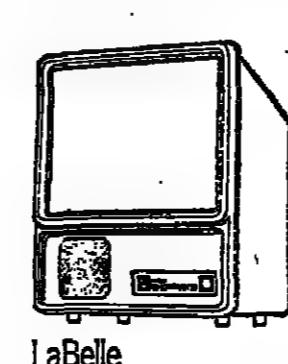
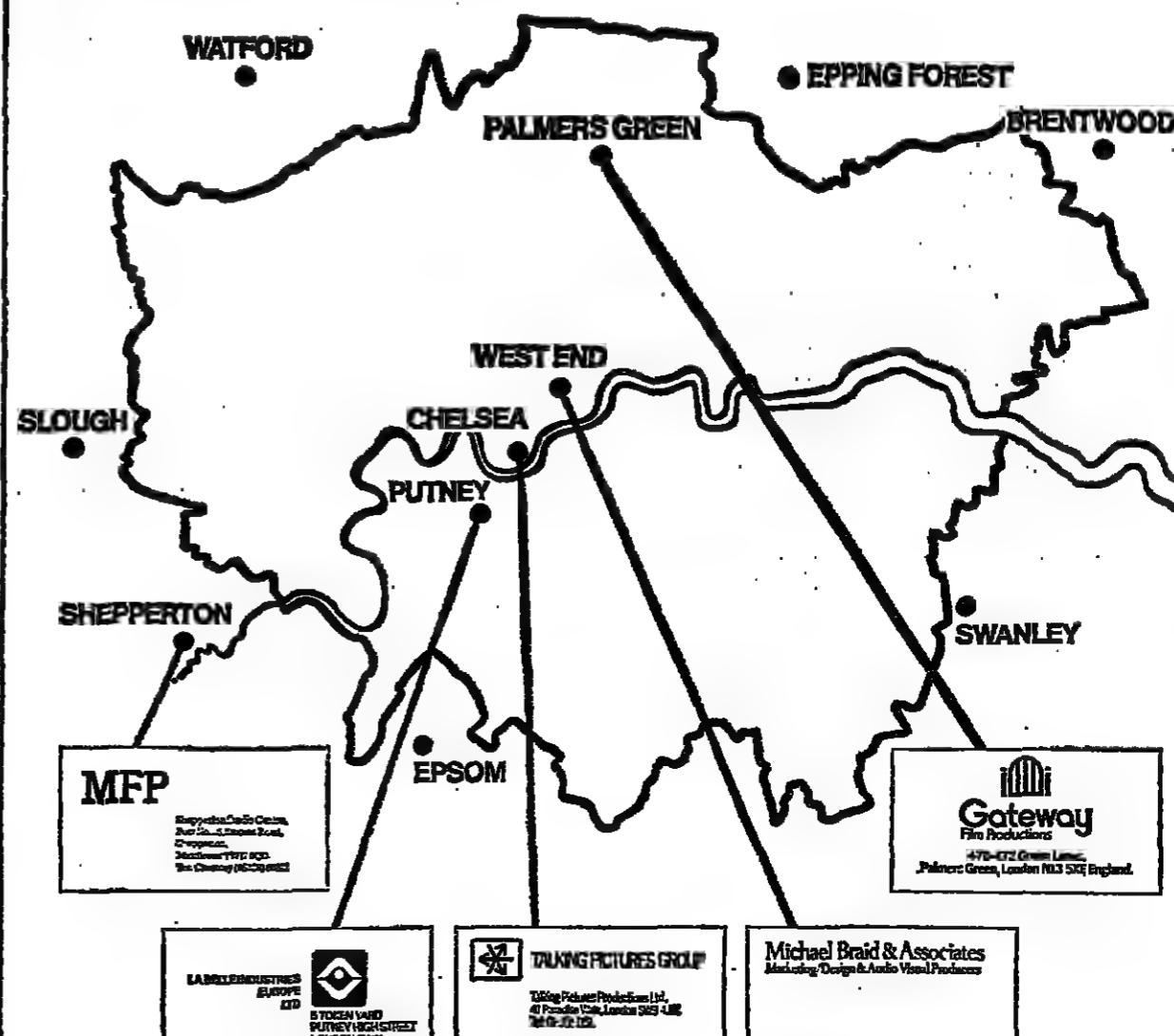
Fortunately there is now a much more widespread understanding of both the appropriateness and the specific characteristics of different audio-visual techniques, and a far greater degree of commitment to action research and formative evaluation of the materials produced. Many more producers and

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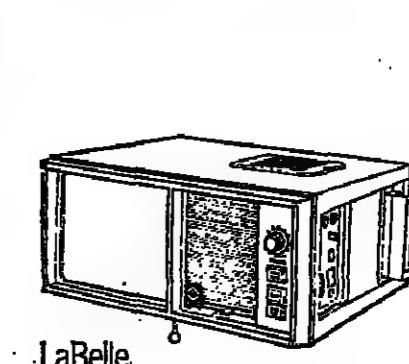
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continued on next page

## THE THIRD WORLD

## Sticks and stones have their place too

continued from previous page

Since most of the students come from Third World countries, it is vital that the council's staff have had first-hand experience of which separates them, as educated city-dwellers, from the people they are trying to communicate with.

In some cases village women have participated fully in the production of cassette tapes and tape-slide shows intended for them. Researchers have become more familiar with the problems of production; producers are more conversant with the research concerning visual perception and comprehension.

A journal such as *Educational Broadcasting International* reflects the changes that have taken place and the wide range of audio-visual knowledge required of international educational communications advisers and trainers, such as those on the staff of the British Council's media department in London. Apart from the frequent overseas consultancy and training activities carried out by the department, often in association with experts from other British organizations, many of the staff are involved with the programme of training courses devoted to educational radio and television and to audio-visual media production.

"Audio-visual media" is a phrase generally understood to refer to non-broadcast media, and the British Council course includes graphics, rephotographics, photography (shooting, processing and printing), overhead projector techniques and transparency-making, colour transparency production for slide shows, programmes and audio-recording, editing, mixing and synchronization. Communication theory, problems of audio and visual perception and techniques of evaluation are an integral part of the training programme.

James Potts  
Editor,  
Educational Broadcasting International

Crisis-ridden as they were, the 1970s were particularly memorable for anyone involved in the business of selling audio-visual hardware, making programmes and using the techniques to improve communications.

Visual aids, as they had been known, had long been the tools of education and, to a limited extent, training. The documentary, or sponsored film, has been an important public relations tool since the hey-day of Grier-

son. But during the 1970s the scene changed. Visual aids became audio visual—the automatic or semi-automatic presentation of images (on film or magnetic tape) in conjunction with a pre-recorded synchronized sound track.

Development has been fast, with audio-visual companies showing increases in turnover of 30 per cent or more for almost every year since 1975. More and more companies, whatever their particular areas of responsibility, are familiar with audio-visual techniques even if they are not users themselves—yet.

Much of the impetus behind this growth and increased sophistication has come from sales and marketing. Giant car companies, competing to launch models which look more and more alike, started to produce spectaculars with thousands of slides and complex sound tracks. In an increasingly competitive world, training films and videotapes emerged to motivate salesmen and make sure that their skills were honed to a fine fighting edge. Commercials and audio-visual presentations have invaded everywhere from Virgin

Records to exclusive Street boutiques and home improvement centres.

But it is not only technology and application skills that have benefited from the sales and marketing management desire to embrace audio-visual techniques. By using them on measurable short-term projects the marketing teams have been able to demonstrate the effectiveness of various techniques.

In sales, audio-visual equipment's ability to produce a near-perfect presentation can be seen to reduce the salesmen to a mere collector of orders; more truthfully, it allows him to concentrate on countering objections and making sure that he gets the order.

In face-to-face selling, particularly of services or large projects, briefcase style portable units have proved both effective and popular. Their use started in areas in which it was often difficult, if not impossible, to demonstrate the real product to every potential client. Tanks and large earthmoving equipment, boats and computer systems are among the obvious subjects. But companies and salesmen soon found that slides or a film could demonstrate a product interestingly and effectively, convey complex arguments and really help to sell all kinds of services.

Complex arguments and sales lines often need more complex programmes to communicate them than the portable projection system can provide, and this is where the multivision presentation allied to a sales conference or product launch in front of an audience really scores.

As well as helping sales directly, audio-visual aids can be a great image-builder, helping a company's product or brand-name to maintain a marketing position.

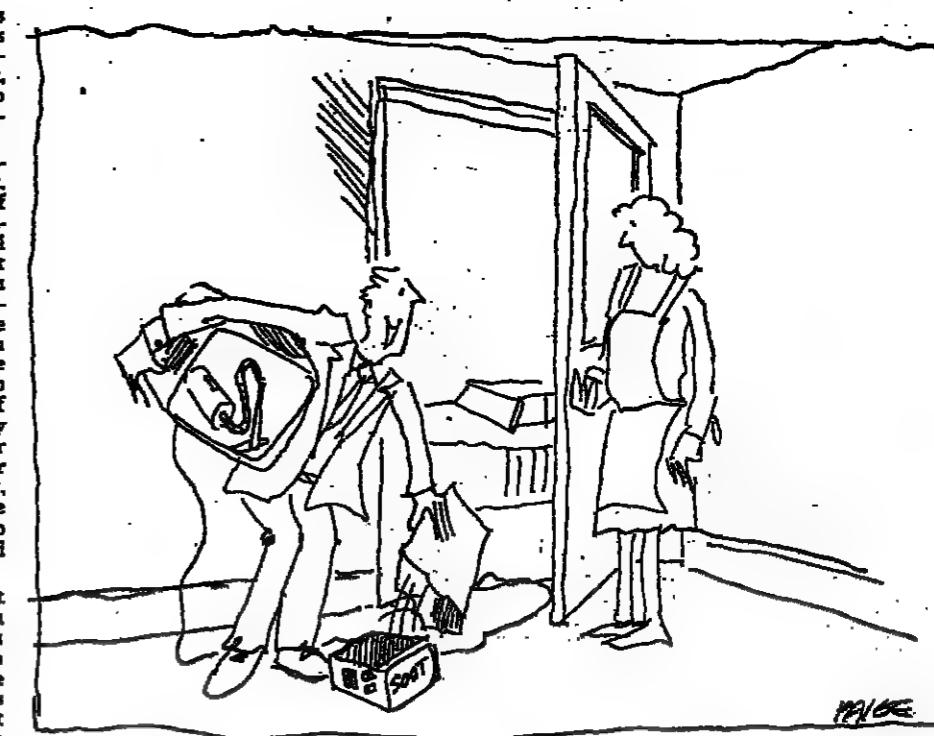
There are many expressions of this sort of activity, extending from a kind of sponsorship whereby companies provide audio-visual programmes as exhibits at sites such as the Beatles Motor Museum, or participating in exhibitions (the silver jubilee exhibition in Hyde Park featured more than a dozen multivision shows) and the making of programmes, predominantly films and videotapes, for distribution to consumer markets. The oil companies, for example, have long made films for free distribution to film clubs, motor clubs and the like.

Sponsored film as a soft sell has been with us for a long time. The medium might change eventually to video but activity in free programme distribution is likely to increase, not diminish. Just think of the figures spent disappeared in comparison to the boom in television.

But all costs are proportional. Addressograph-Multigraph spent about £50,000 on a five-stop tour of Britain launching a new range of offset printing machines. Its return came in the form of nearly £1m worth of orders before any other promotional activity had been carried out. At the other end of the scale Edwards of Enfield won awards with a five-minute, £2,500 film called *An Excursion Puller Powered by a Liner Motor*. As well as winning awards, the film sold machines whose design concept would have been almost impossible to explain any other way.

Safex, a car parts distribution organization, has its own television unit which provides a weekly briefing for the sales representatives who come in, out a week, to sell their vans.

The Safex briefing technique approaches another use of audio-visual aids which seems, after a long gestation period, to be taking off in Britain—films in shops. Films, slide shows and videotapes have for a long time been used for drawing a crowd so that the salesforce could move in. These days films are being used to sell the product.



City Sports programmes are becoming important in America and short films of pop groups have already begun to sell records in London shops.

Britain is contributing some new applications of its own. During the next few years sales and marketing management will ignore the potential uses of audio-visual aids at their peril; the competition will almost certainly be using them.

Peter Lloyd  
Editor,  
Audio Visual

## Industrial training

## Instructive films increasingly popular

An important trend in the audio-visual industry over the past decade has been the growing use of film, filmstrip, slide-tape and video for industrial, professional and commercial training. From a time when there were precious few training films, and nobody was prepared, speculatively, to produce any, we have moved to a time when there is almost an *embarras de richesses* of training programmes for sale or hire from a proliferating number of sources in Britain, and a thriving export business as well.

Figures are hard to come by, but Rank Audio Visual, which began the movement with a pioneering sales training film called *Two Way Communication* says the demand for training films alone has doubled over the past five years and is worth about £4m a year.

Video Arts, the production and distribution company set up by John Cleese and Tony Jay in 1972, serves about 12,000 companies with training films, the most successful being *Meetings, Bloody Meetings*. Made to train people to run successful and productive meetings, this has grossed more than £328,000 in sales and hire in Britain alone, since its release in mid-1976. In terms of popularity, it is followed closely by *Minimint*, on the selection of executives, and *The Balance Sheet Barrier*, giving guidance on reading a balance sheet.

A glance at some recent releases indicates the subjects being tackled in films and other audio-visual media. Milkbank Films, an ICI subsidiary, has produced *One in Five*, dealing with the risks and prevention of coronary illness. The film comes from the statistic that one in five people will have a heart attack before retirement. The Health and Safety Executive has become a prolific sponsor of safety training films, each rendering to deal with a specific kind of industrial hazard, the latest being *A Hell of a Way to Die*, about the causes of transport accidents on the docks. Other important sources of films are Training Films International and the Government's Central Film Library.

The figure of £4m for the annual sales and hire of such films, has been well overtaken by what companies are spending on producing their own programmes to meet their individual and increasingly specific training and communication needs.

British Rail, for example, uses a 35-minute film for training railway carriage cleaners, and a video production was made to introduce the new Family Railcard scheme to Travel Centre and booking office staff.

These programmes, and several slide-tape productions, are usually shown by BT on super 8mm film on portable Fairchild desk-top projectors. BT also has a video, or television communication network, based on the Sodiv u-Matic format.

Video programmes are being used by the National Bus Company for training drivers, inspectors, and booking and inquiry staff in serving customers. For some time both Chrysler (or Talbot as it is now) and BP have been producing regular information programmes for employees.

Leyland Vehicles commissioned a video programme on the Edwards recovery plan before the ballot on the future of BL. The programme was planned and completed in 24 hours, and 48 hours after that it had been shown to all 25,000 of Leyland Vehicles' employees in the company's 14 plants. Screenings, in company time, went on around the clock and were followed by discussions between workers and local management teams. The programme did not push the Edwards plan, but urged people to think carefully about the issues, and to be sure to use their votes on the day.

The producer of the programme, Dr John Hemmingway, who is manager of the Employee Communications and Training Projects Division at World Wide Pictures, said that it showed "the immediacy with which the audio-visual medium can be used to tackle employee communications requirements" and "is unique in establishing a context and framework for informed and reasonable debate on important issues affecting workers and management".

Clive Jones

In many people's minds the images conjured up by the words "lectures" and "conferences" must still be the traditional ones of gowned students sitting in a priceless piece of our architectural heritage, watching someone read a speech they can't hear. It is reminiscent of interpreters, diplomats and disgruntled heads of state not issuing communiques; of audiences paying large sums of money to hear "experts" appointed by the organizers deliver lengthy, tendentious and questionable statements.

In too many cases these images still hold true; it could be argued that making group communication more interesting by the use of pictures as well as sound is an attitudinal, not technical, problem—after all, slide projectors, film and even television considerably predate the era of the "chip".

Lectures, primarily concerned with educating an audience to some extent, have always been heavily reliant on the personality and delivery of the lecturer; traditional aids (apart from the text) include the blackboard, the pointer and the epidiascope.

Change has come to the lecture halls of universities and the learned societies as the subjects they cover have become more specialized.

The great benefit of visual (and particularly audio-visual) media are that they can frequently make points comprehensible which either cannot be explained at all or not so easily by speech alone. They aid retention of points of some sort in their perception, and they help to engage audience attention.

More of the schools and colleges in Britain especially those associated with the teaching of medicine and the applied sciences, are now equipped with lecture theatres designed with great care so that almost any medium the lecturer wishes to use can be smoothly incorporated into the body of the talk.

The position of the learned societies also reflects this trend towards catering for technology (the Society of Chemical Industry's theatre in Bayswater Square is a good example). But in the last resort the use of the audio-visual techniques available in the delivery of size lectures, if rightly or wrongly, be or she decides to rely on personal negotiation rather than use slides that is the end of the matter.

If lectures are about education—an area traditionally apathetic towards visual aids and new teaching methods—conferences would seem to fall into two categories: information and persuasion. Information, as the name suggests, can be regarded as something else; there probably were not too many audio-visual aids used in Lancaster House during mid and late 1979.

Conferences concerned with persuasion—sales conferences and many in-house and inter-company meetings—are a part of sales and marketing. They have

helped to form an expectation of slick presentations and audio-visual spectacles which is being carried over into other activities.

Broadly speaking, the idea of thoroughly scripted and stage-managed conference presentations—usually accompanied by multivision shows, lasers and/or dancing girls—has come to Europe from the United States undergoing necessary cultural mutations on the way.

Programmes at this kind of conference—anything from the launch of a new brand of cosmetics to a sales department party with a day's work tagged on—are complex and lavish and can be very expensive indeed, often with quite adequate justification.

But only the best information conferences are following suit. Even with commercially-run conferences and seminars, lecturing still dominates. Speakers often turn up with just a few notes or speak extempore.

The truth is that use of audio-visual techniques demands much planning and forethought by all those concerned—the organizers, programme chairmen and their invited speakers.

There seems to be a body of people who think that if they "waste" conference time by showing films, television programmes or slide-tape shows they are not giving the audience value for money. And when they do use visual aids they do so in a half-hearted way.

Takes one to a conference.

Take a look at the launch of a new brand of cosmetics to a sales department party with a day's work tagged on—

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Take a look at the launch of a new brand of cosmetics to a sales department party with a day's work tagged on—

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But only the best information conferences are following suit. Even with commercially-run conferences and seminars, lecturing still dominates. Speakers often turn up with just a few notes or speak extempore.

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# Hard work, long hours, poor conditions. It's enough to give a home video system a breakdown.

We don't mean to knock home video systems.

After all, we make one ourselves.

It's called Sony Betamax, and it will keep you and your family entertained for years.

But, like other home video systems, it wasn't designed for the heavy wear and tear of commerce and industry.

Sony U-matic, on the other hand, was designed for that and that alone.

It costs, it's true, about twice as much.

But that is the least of the differences between video designed for work and video designed for play.

## Sony U-matic can stand it.

Sony U-matic has been around longer than any other video system.

And its great strengths are its simplicity, reliability and durability.

Those are not, however, the only reasons why more companies have bought it than any other video system.

Sony U-matic uses  $\frac{3}{4}$ " tape.

Home video uses  $\frac{1}{2}$ " tape.

Because our tape is wider, our picture is clearer and sharper.

And any copies you make will be of the same high quality as the original.

It's so good, in fact, that TV stations all over the world use it.

## Works around the world.

Sony U-matic is compatible with the three colour TV systems which are used around the world.

So you can play tapes recorded in America or France, and they can play tapes which you have recorded in Britain.

And you can dub on extra sound or foreign languages.

Since these are features which you're unlikely to need around the home, you won't find them on most home video systems.

## Our range is wider.

The Sony U-matic system includes every piece of equipment you could possibly want.

No home video system does.

Not everybody makes video projectors, for example.

Not everybody makes editing machines.

And nobody else makes Sony's latest invention: Random Access.

This time-saving device automatically locates anything up to 63 pre-selected segments of tape.

It will play 8 of them in any order you want.

And a week or a year later it

will find them again for you, and, if you want, play them in the same order.

Which could save you a good deal of embarrassment in front of the Company Chairman.

Or a good deal of time if you are the Company Chairman.

Send the coupon, and we'll send you all the information you need. It will be long on facts and figures, and short on light relief.

For, at Sony, we don't believe in mixing work with play.

Please tell me more about the Sony U-matic system.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

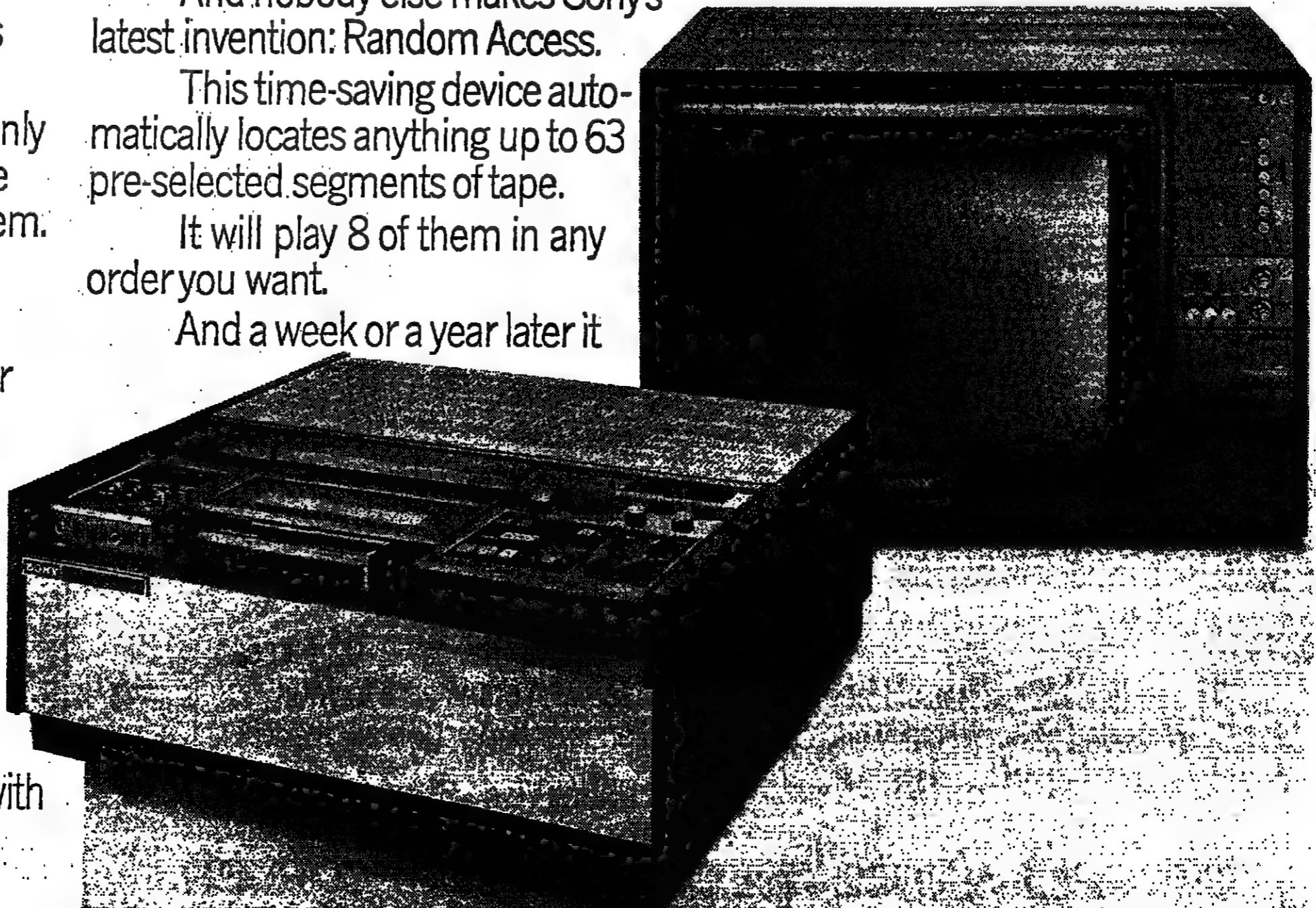
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Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. \_\_\_\_\_

To: Bill Rowland, Sony (UK) Limited, Commercial and Industrial Division, Pyrene House, Sunbury Cross, Sunbury-on-Thames. Tel: Sunbury-on-Thames 89581. T/28/1A

**SONY**







New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ Telephone: 01-837 1234

## AN HONEST AND TOUGH RESPONSE

It would be wrong to see President Carter merely as a weak president suddenly made strong by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It is true that he admits to having undergone a change of perception, but the change is not total. The new policies announced on Wednesday night modify but do not entirely displace those that went before. A thread of consistent and sincere endeavour remains.

Mr Carter's problem has not been weakness as such but bad management. Like previous presidents he has had to face the Soviet Union with a combination of firmness and willingness to negotiate. He has sometimes got the mixture wrong. He entered office with perhaps exaggerated hopes of negotiation and of drawing the Soviet Union into cooperation in the third world, but in a sense he presented it with a greater challenge than did previous Administrations when he tried to shift the emphasis from military confrontation, where the Soviet Union is strong, to ideological, moral and economic competition, where it is weak. This probably troubled the relationship as much as his vacillations.

He saw correctly that one of his first aims must be to regain moral credibility for the United States, which was coming to be identified in many parts of the world with colonialism and other forms of oppression. In the long struggle for influence in the developing world this was a liability, which could endanger American security as much as military weakness. He was therefore willing to take some risks in leaving the odium of military interventions to the Russians. In Africa the risk could be taken in the belief that Soviet influence would eventually be thrown off by nationalism and the need for

western economic aid. It has brought rewards in the form of steadily improving relations between the United States and third world countries. It is very unlikely that the historic vote on Afghanistan in the United Nations General Assembly would have been as overwhelmingly hostile to the Soviet Union if there had not been a diminution and sincere endeavour remains.

The invasion of Afghanistan has reinforced this trend but it has also presented a new and more urgent challenge. It is one thing to risk letting the slow forces of history take care of Soviet intervention in Africa; it is something else to take the same risk when the Soviet Union occupies a hitherto non-aligned country on its own borders and moves its forces several hundred miles nearer the Gulf. At this point clear lines must be drawn. Mr Carter has now begun to draw them. "An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region," he says, "will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States. It will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force." As for Pakistan, "the United States will take action—consistent with our own laws—to assist Pakistan in resisting any outside aggression".

The more awkward problem of whether to help the present Pakistani regime put down a possible Soviet-inspired insurrection in Baluchistan is avoided, which leaves an unfortunate though probably unavoidable grey area. The rest of Mr Carter's address contains a series of measures and proposals which similarly reflect his newly sharpened awareness that the Soviet Union must be confronted on military as well as moral terms. He wants

## THE CONDITIONS FOR EXTRADITION

Whatever the conditions of the former Shah of Iran's life in Panama—whether he is under arrest, as the Iranians claim, or "under the care of the security authorities" as the Panamanian government says—it appears that Panama is treating seriously the possibility of handing him back to the Ayatollah. Iran has asked for the former Shah's extradition, and a Panamanian spokesman has set out certain procedural requirements which had to be followed before the request could be considered. It is too soon to suggest that the Panamanian government is showing signs of succumbing to the pressures being put on it to expel the former Shah, but it should be made clear that for a number of reasons it would be unacceptable under international law for the Panamanian authorities to comply with Iranian wishes.

First, there is as yet no formal request. All there has been is a demand that the former Shah be handed back, couched in the most general terms, and not supported by the kind of evidence which most countries would require before even considering such a request. The evidence need not be overwhelming, but it should at least raise a prima facie case against the individual whose extradition is being sought. Second, there is no extradition agreement

between Iran and Panama. That is not necessarily fatal. A formal agreement facilitates the transfer of alleged criminals between two states, but its absence does not make it impossible, provided the criteria laid down by the government to whom the request is made are met.

Much more important is the third test that the government of Iran fails to meet. It is a principle of international law that an alleged offender should not be sent back to a country which does not itself have an effective system of justice. There can be no doubt that Iran is at present in a state of legal anarchy. None of the safeguards for an accused which would be regarded as essential in civilized countries apply in Iran. The law is, in effect, what the Ayatollah says it is. In no sense could any accused, let alone the former Shah, have anything remotely resembling a fair trial.

Fourth, a country which has so blatantly breached the fundamental principles of international behaviour should not be entitled to any of the benefits conferred by international law. By its continued support for the detention of the hostages, Iran has in effect placed itself in a state of international illegality. It is an act of considerable impertinence on the part of an outlaw to try to use his advantage the very set of rules which

he has flouted. The government of Panama has given a courteous hearing to the demands of the Iranians, which is more than deserved.

Even if the government of Iran were to move back towards a position of legality and justice—and there are few signs of that happening—the Shah would have a good case for being granted political asylum. It is true that international law withdraws protection from those guilty of war crimes or crimes against humanity. Whatever excesses were permitted, or even ordered, by the former Shah, and however unpleasant and oppressive his regime, it was not of the same horrific order as, say, that of Amin or Bokassa. There is a difference between barbarism and genocide stemming from megalomania, and oppression resulting from hugely misguided but probably sincere attempts to modernize a society, which was what the former Shah was attempting to do. Perhaps the best comparison is between the Shah and the Ayatollah Khomeini, both of whom for reasons of status have used criminal means to pursue their ideal, one of modernization, the other of a deviant version of Islam. The Shah is not an international criminal in the Nuremberg sense. He would be eligible for political asylum and should therefore be given it if he asks.

This fellowship at arms got even closer when General Sir Oliver Leese put the magnificent British regiment of the 7th Hussars under General Anders's command. They fought in our unit from June to August 1944 in many battles, and in appreciation of their valour and with General Leese's approval they were given the Warsaw coat of arms emblem, the Mermaid (Sirens) of the 2nd Polish Corps, to wear. The Hussars were the Polish Syrena to this day on their steeds.

Yours faithfully,  
K. S. RUDNICKI  
53 Redcliffe Gardens, SW10.  
January 22.

## FRANCHISES MUST NOT BE FREEHOLD

Only one change of consequence was announced by the Independent Broadcasting Authority yesterday in setting out the conditions for the next round of commercial television franchises. For the first time in Britain there will be breakfast television. The need to extend the hours of television coverage is not immediately evident. But, as an article by Frank Vogle on page 19 today explains, breakfast television has for years been a success in the United States—though American television does not in general set a pattern from which Britain has much to learn. A sharp distinction must also be drawn between the provision of more television in this sense and an increase in the number of channels competing for viewers at one time. It is intensified competition of the second kind which is liable, unless there are stringent safeguards, to reduce the general level of quality in the frantic search for audiences. There is no reason why cornflakes television

should have that effect. The danger is rather that the BBC will feel that it cannot afford to keep out of this particular race and will therefore extend its programme hours without having the necessary resources. If that happens, the ultimate effect on British television as a whole might be damaging, but breakfast television itself deserves a modest welcome.

It will break fresh ground in another sense in that it will be the first commercial television service, apart from Independent Television News, to cover the country as a whole. Apart from that, the IBA has kept to the existing television boundaries, merely taking steps to provide for more local coverage in the Midlands and the South of England. This will seem timid, but is not unreasonable. To have broken up the existing regions would have involved extra engineering costs, and to relatively little purpose. Television companies are intended to serve distinct regions. Sometimes the

interest in mobility in relation to class structure could be effectively pursued on the basis of a male sample, and of information of the experience of successive birth cohorts within our sample. Without such information, the theoretically and practically crucial question of historical trends in educational opportunity and mobility could not have been broached.

Furthermore, social research is not simply a matter of collecting statistics. Statistics on educational opportunity for males and females are in copious, if unexploited, official supply. But the study of social mobility involves a research design tailored to defined problems. On the resources available to us, we could not have investigated the mobility experience of women simply by including them in the same sample and the same design.

We do not, contrary to Miss Broadbent's claim, try to generalize from men to women; but we do explain why we believe that our particular sample size that we would be able to afford would be c. 10,000.

Thus, while we could have sampled the adult population as a whole, this would have entailed the

## Victims of the steel dispute

From the President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce

Sir, Chambers of Commerce within this association represent some two-thirds of the private sector of industry and commerce. None of that sector is a party to the steel dispute, yet it will suffer long-term damage and permanent loss of jobs as a consequence of the action now

being taken.

The declared intention of the steel unions is to cripple not only the British Steel Corporation but also its suppliers and customers.

The use of blacking and the strike

call to the employees in private

steel, who are not in dispute, have

this objective. But neither wages

nor jobs can be protected by

causing the collapse of the custom-

ers.

The workers in those overseas

countries who are refusing to send

steel here during the strike must

laugh. They are not refusing to

supply cars, ships, engineering

products or domestic appliances to

us or to our customers abroad.

Their own steel industries and their

workers will flourish at the expense

of the very steel industry workers

here who have sought their sup-

port!

It is not my role to apportion

blame for the present dispute but

surely it is possible, before further

damage is done, to find a fair

solution!

Meanwhile, a qualitative

change in Soviet behaviour has

been matched by an appropriate

change in Washington. The imme-

diate problem of whether to help

the present Pakistani regime

put down a possible

rebel movement in Baluchistan

is avoided, which leaves an unfor-

tunate though probably unavoidable

grey area.

The rest of Mr Carter's address

contains a series of measures and

proposals which similarly

reflect his newly sharpened

awareness that the Soviet Union

must be confronted on military

as well as moral terms. He wants

to use his energy programme with

the security of the nation. At the

same time he does not close all

doors to negotiation with the

Soviet Union on arms control.

The mixture as a whole is about

right. The military balance

has been allowed to tilt too much

in favour of the Soviet Union.

As Mr Carter pointed out, Soviet

spending on defence has

increased steadily in real terms

while that of the United States

declined from 1968 to 1976.

Whether or not it was this that

tempted the Soviet Union into

Afghanistan is the United

Nations General Assembly would

have been as overwhelmingly

hostile to the Soviet Union if

there had not been a diminution

and some loss of jobs as a

consequence of the action now

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## SOCIAL NEWS

Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, will be present at the Duckpond Settlements' annual charity dinner, which will be held at the Whitehall Ballroom Room, Whitehall, London, on Thursday, February 7, 1980. Information regarding tickets, &c., can be obtained by telephoning Mr H Fletcher, 01-987 3027.

Mrs Joan Nathan thanks all her friends for the many flowers and letters she has received during her recent illness.

## Birthdays today

Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, 84; Mr Ian Harvey, 66; Lord Morris of Glamorgan, 82; Sir John Merton, 74; Sir Robert Runcie, 72; Professor Edward Ullendorff, 60; Viscount Warkworth, 70; Admiral Sir Peter White, 61.

## Today's engagements

Exhibition: *Horniman's World of Music*, Burrell House, Trust, New End Square, Hampstead, 12-5; Goodbye London, docks, Museum of London, London Wall, Currie Collection, Demarco-Tenner, Ministry of Transport, 10-12; Sir John Edling, 10-30-50; Arthur Rackham 1867-1939: City Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol, 10-5.

Gresham Lectures: Woman, Folk and Pop; Girl Troubadours; Jon Mitchell; Poet and Highwaysman, by Professor W. Mellers, New Hall, City University, Northampton Square, 1.

Lecture: "Hosteling 1979," by Geoff Amis, YMCA, Wood Street, Doncaster, 7-30.

London lectures: Family feelings, hope and despair; Sir Memling's "Dance triptych," Aubrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1; Britain in the middle, 1; David Williams 11-30; Wine and wool: the wealth of Pompeii, Patsy Vaggas, 1-15; British Museum.

Concert: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Younger Hall, St Andrews, 8.

Lunchtime music: Organ recital, St Paul's cathedral, 12-30; piano recital, Judd's Cloud, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1-15.

Memorial services: Diane, Lady Butler, St Paul's, Knightsbridge, noon; Miss Sheila Firth, St James's, Piccadilly, noon.

## V and A looks to sponsor for £1m gallery shake-up

By Our Arts Reporter  
The Victoria and Albert Museum, planning a reorganization of its furniture galleries, is hoping to receive a sponsorship offer worth £1m. An official said yesterday: "We have not got any confirmation that it will happen. If we should receive an offer of sponsorship we shall issue a statement."

He pointed out that redesign of the galleries, which are on two floors, would be "a very big job," and added: "The galleries have not been touched for over 30 years; our curators then thought very differently about how to show objects."

"Research has shown that furniture is often displayed wrongly, and we want to show it to people in the proper settings."

If it goes through, the scheme will cause some disruption, but it is intended to close the galleries for a month, so the public will still see a display.

In the museum's view the need to carry out the work has become urgent.

## Appointments in the Forces

**ROYAL NAVY**  
FAR-ADMIRALS: J. R. Horrocks to be Commander British Navy Staff and Naval Attaché to the US Representative to National Defense Representative to SACLANT. May 1: W. D. M. Shewry to be Commander-in-Chief, Royal Navy and Chief of Naval Staff, Navy. Captain G. C. Gaughan to be Chief Staff Officer to FO Portsmouth and Captain of the Royal Navy. Captain of the Royal Navy, Portsmouth, May 8; G. B. Evans to MOD 19; G. D. G. Evans to MOD 20; Captain of the Royal Navy, Portsmouth, May 10; G. D. G. Evans to MOD 20; Captain of the Royal Navy, Portsmouth, May 11; G. D. G. Evans to MOD 20; Captain of the Royal Navy, Portsmouth, May 12; G. D. G. Evans to MOD 20; Captain of the Royal Navy, Portsmouth, May 13; G. D. G. Evans to MOD 20; Captain of the Royal Navy, Portsmouth, May 14; G. D. G. Evans to MOD 20; Captain of the Royal Navy, Portsmouth, May 15; G. D. G. Evans to MOD 20; Captain of the Royal Navy, Portsmouth, May 16; G. D. G. Evans to MOD 20; Captain of the Royal Navy, Portsmouth, May 17; G. 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## FOREIGN REPORT

## Unseen power-struggle to replace old men of the Kremlin

Mr Vladimir Kirillin, the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister who resigned on Tuesday, was the first public Soviet political casualty of Afghanistan. But the Soviet intervention and the worldwide condemnation it drew have intensified the unseen political struggle among the elderly men who rule the Soviet Union, and have complicated the question of who will succeed Mr Brezhnev as leader of the world's most formidable military power.

So many scenarios have been constructed by Western Kremlinologists for the succession to the ailing 73-year-old leader that sober minds in Moscow are now inclined to disregard them all and conclude that whoever says he knows the pattern of the future Soviet leadership is likely to come.

No one in Moscow, however "reliable" his sources can predict the shifting alliances and political fortunes of the 15 men who comprise the Soviet Politburo and from whose number the next Soviet leader is likely to come.

Moscow is now abuzz with rumours, speculation and deliberately sown misinformation. All that can be safely said is that the present generation of leaders, now on average 10 years above the legal retirement age for Soviet men, are facing death, division and disarray among their numbers; are locked in a collective struggle to maintain the status quo, deeply suspicious of the younger, better educated members; are secretly and widely despised by most Russians as out of touch and intellectually and physically exhausted.

In spite of the widespread reports of illness and occasional rumours of death, there seems little doubt that Mr Brezhnev, general secretary of the party for the past 15 years, is still in charge.

The recent suggestion that he was overruled in the decision to go into Afghanistan, and even that he was presented with an ultimatum by his more hardline colleagues, is dismissed by almost everyone in Moscow.

First, Politburo deliberations, though probably less inhibited than the average Soviet political discussion, are not likely to follow the pattern of Cabinet meetings in the West. Mr Brezhnev would not have remained in power for so long if he was not able to sense the feeling of the meeting, sum up the views of his colleagues and himself propound the majority view.

Second, the question of Afghanistan does not neatly divide the Politburo into hawks and doves. All are hawks when they see Soviet interests threatened: it is believed that Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister and the man with the greatest understanding of Western reaction and mentality, was one of the leading advocates of intervention.

Third, there is no clear challenger to Mr Brezhnev, who has been careful not to make the mistake of his predecessor and appoint any single heir-apparent.

But Mr Brezhnev, whatever his undisclosed intentions, is not well. Ironically, although he



Mikhail Suslov.



Konstantin Chernenko.



Yuri Andropov.



Dmitry Ustinov.

has been glorified as a cult figure almost surpassing that of Stalin in his heyday—decision widely attributed Mikhail Suslov, whose Stalinist views are thought to favour a further figure for the country—Mr Brezhnev is a creature of consensus who has genuinely attempted, usually with success, to keep the various factions in the Politburo in balance.

After his death (honourable retirement appears an increasingly unlikely option) there would be no strong reaction against his policies as they epitomise the policies of all, and all have an interest in preserving their own positions.

Most analysts suggest an interim leader who is not powerful enough to threaten his peers but is able to work with them. Such a choice might point to Andrei Kirilenko, aged 73, who has depurated for Mr Brezhnev, has a solid party base, experience in foreign affairs and has recently—and usefully for him—taken a rather hard line in speeches on détente.

It might also point to Konstantin Chernenko, aged 68, a close associate of Mr Brezhnev, who is thought to be the party leader's own choice as a successor. But his recent elevation to Politburo membership would put him at a disadvantage with his colleagues once Mr Brezhnev is gone, and he has been visibly identified with a rosy view of détente, which would not seem to help his chances in the post-Afghanistan atmosphere.

Yuri Andropov, the head of the KGB, is thought to be less substantial than his awesome position would suggest, though his colleagues would probably be worried about putting anyone in charge with links such as he now has.

Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, is a competent technocrat whose future may depend on how well his troops perform in Afghanistan.

And Viktor Grishin, a former trade union leader and now head of the Moscow party organization, is a colourless man with few positive assets—though that in itself might recommend him at a time of crisis and deadlock.

Of the others, Dzhumahamed Kunayev, head of the Kazakhstan party, is unlikely to succeed at a time when Russian ethnic nationalism is an increasingly strong force. Vladimir Shcherbitsky from the Ukraine, though an old friend of Mr Brezhnev, is far from a man of power. Grigory Romanov, head of the Leningrad party, is at 56 the youngest member and patently ambitious, but is handicapped by his Leningrad origins, his name (every Russian cannot fail to see the irony), and by rumours that he was reprimanded by his colleagues for an extravagant wedding party he held for his daughter using a Tsarist dinner service.

And the most recent newcomer, Nikolai Tikhonov, aged 74, was elevated to Politburo membership only in November and seems more certain to succeed Mr Kosygin shortly as Prime Minister.

Afghanistan has presented the old men with a crisis whose dimensions they did not foresee. The deal with America and the threat of an Olympic boycott are not likely to be blamed on any single individual however, or significantly help the political standing of one member over another.

What it will do is increase the influence of those who now have to resolve the situation: Mr Ustinov, representing the military leader; Mr Gromyko, who has to deal with the rest of the world; Mr Andropov, who will supervise the consequent crackdown on dissidents and nationalism; Mr Suslov, who has to see the operation justified ideologically; and Mr Brezhnev himself, who has to formulate a replacement to his policy of détente. Their fate depends on their success in dealing with the problem.

Many Russians would like to see changes at the top, if only to see things moving and fresh decisions on such vital matters as the economy.

But changes are unlikely before the next party congress, which is not due for another year. There has been talk of bringing the congress forward to this autumn. But this proposal is of no interest to a leadership interested in preserving the status quo.

So the changes are virtually unchanged for half a generation, will continue while the real conflicts of forces—nationalism and regionalism, Westerners and Russians, Slavophiles, liberals and hardliners, modernisers and ideologues, castigating worries about international opinion and men with a wish to flex the muscles of a superpower—work themselves out beneath the surface.

Michael Binyon

## Pirates could scupper Manila peace moves

Three months ago Filipino pirates hijacked a Malaysian ferry boat in the Sulu Sea separating the two countries at a common enough incident in an area so dense with pirates that ships' captains are routinely advised by their owners to ignore distress calls.

But subsequent investigations by officials from both countries have led to mutual accusations, and threaten to scuttle care fully nurtured moves to improve the strained relations between the two nations, caused by Manila's claim in 1962 to the Malaysian state of Sabah.

Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the Malaysian Home Affairs Minister, and Daruk Harris Salleh, the Chief Minister of Sabah, alleged in separate press conferences in November that the pirates were in fact members of the Philippines' armed forces—charge that Rear Admiral Romualdo Espaldon, the Southern Philippines military commander denies.

He says that the pirates were led by a Muslim guerrilla leader who had defected to the Philippines' Government and then went back to his former comrades, who have for years been waging a secessionist battle against the administration of President Marcos.

Admiral Espaldon says the problem would be diminished if there was a border pact between Malaysia and the Philippines similar to the one

that Kuala Lumpur already has with Indonesia and Thailand. But Tan Sri Ghazali says a pact is not necessary as at present safeguards and procedures are sufficient to deal with the pirates in the Sulu Sea.

The problems between the two nations stem from differing interpretations of the 1878 treaty by which the Sultan of Sulu (now part of the Philippines) ceded to Britain the territory that became known as British North Borneo and is now the Malaysian state of Sabah. The Filipinos insist that the transfer was not a cession but a loan.

The Philippines' claim to Sabah came when Britain announced its intention to relinquish its control over British North Borneo to enable it to join the proposed Malaysian Federation in 1963, and came just as Indonesia opposed the new grouping and began a policy of confrontation.

Relations between Manila and Kuala Lumpur worsened and although they later improved sufficiently for both countries to join Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia in forming the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean), the continued existence of the claim was a barrier to closer ties.

The Philippines also amended its constitution to incorporate Sabah into its territories and so when President Marcos, at his

speech at the Asean summit in Kuala Lumpur in August, 1977, said he would take steps to disavow the claim, it was seen as a step to make amends. But the quid pro quo that Manila wanted—a border pact—was not acceptable to the Malaysians, who insist that the Marcos statement had no pre-condition.

The Philippines also allege that Malaysia is harbouring and supporting the Philippines' Muslim rebels actively waging a civil war against Manila in the southern Mindanao provinces. This is denied in Kuala Lumpur, although diplomatic sources say that Malaysia has not completely withdrawn its support for the rebels. This has enabled Libya and other support to flow through Malaysian territory to the southern Philippines.

The Asean countries are worried that the growing estrangement between Kuala Lumpur and Manila is threatening the organization's new-found unity. General Carlos Romulo, the Philippines Foreign Minister, has twice this year declined to come to Kuala Lumpur for urgent meetings of Asean foreign ministers and diplomatic sources say there are indications that he will continue to do so until Daruk Hussain Onn, the Malaysian Prime Minister, agrees to visit Manila.

No Malaysian Prime Minister has visited Manila since Asean was formed, although

M. G. G. Pillai

## Argentina key to success of grain embargo

The success of the American grain embargo against the Soviet Union may depend on the attitude of Argentina, a country whose Government the Carter Administration has condemned throughout its period of office.

Argentine wheat sales to Russia from the harvest now in progress are unlikely to exceed one million tons. But in April, their feed grain and oilseed harvest will be brought in, and between maize, sorghum and soybean nearly 17 million tons should be available for export, the amount which President Carter is withholding from the Soviet Union.

Argentina has close economic links with the United States and its military Government has always professed to uphold Western values of civilization. Yet, in Argentine eyes, when the country was facing well-armed Marxist guerrillas, who

had taken over half a province and had shot down aircraft with surface-to-air missiles, President Carter's State Department roundly condemned the methods used to defeat the guerrillas.

Economically the United States has pushed Argentina towards the Soviet Union. When an American company wished to tender for the supply of turbines to the Yacyretá hydroelectric dam, the State Department ordered the American Export-Import Bank to withhold export finance. As a result the Russians were invited to take over the huge hydro-electric project of Paraná Medio.

During this period Argentina's exports to the Soviet Union increased enormously. In 1979, Russia became Argentina's best individual customer for agricultural produce, pur chased totalling \$320m (£142m). Most civilians involved in, or

friendly to, the military Government wish the United States well and support it in the Afghan crisis. Foreign Ministry officials hoped that this would produce an opportunity for rapprochement with the United States before the publication of the report of the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights next month. But Argentina's Government is composed of members of the Armed forces, and the military will neither forgive nor forget.

So somewhat precipitately Brigadier Carlos Washington Pastor, the Foreign Minister, declared that Argentina would not collaborate in any embargo. The reasons given were that Argentina was not consulted before President Carter's announcement that Argentina's position as the world's third biggest exporter of food was not considered in the attacks on its military Government. It will have to be considered now.

Tony Emerson

sanctions were not an effective political weapon.

The policy of non-collaboration has received vociferous support from all the old-time politicians, as well as the new. In Argentina's peculiar brand of politics of envy there is a rich seam of anti-Americanism to be mined, and even if Brigadier Pastor wished to modify his position domestic propaganda reasons may prevent him.

The situation is one of the United States' creating. While the Shah ruled the world's second largest oil-exporting country, his much more repressive regime received American support. Argentina's position as the world's third biggest exporter of food was not considered in the attacks on its military Government. It will have to be considered now.

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The starting salary will be within the range quoted (which includes a London allowance). There is a generous leave allowance and a contributory pension scheme.

Application forms from PP1.12 (Mrs. J. Sutton), Room 528, Postal Headquarters, St. Martins-le-Grand, LONDON EC1A 1HQ (tel: 01-432 4722). The closing date for applications is 4 weeks from the date of this advertisement.

\*New salary scales with effect from 1.4.80 are currently being negotiated.

The Post Office  
Postal Headquarters

Royal National Institute for the Blind

Director General

Applications are invited for this post which will become vacant on 1st September, 1980, on the retirement of the present Director General. Candidates with proven executive ability must have had wide experience as administrative officers in social welfare or local government and should have detailed knowledge of work for the blind. A combination of managerial and human relation skills essential. Salary £15,000 p.a. plus provision of a car. Please apply with full curriculum vitae, including present post and salary, together with names of two referees, by 8th February. Applications marked "Confidential D6/RU" to the Chairman, RNB, 224 Great Portland Street, London, W1N 6AA.



# LEARN IT HERE-DO IT THERE!



## Manchester Business School INTERNATIONAL SENIOR EXECUTIVE COURSE MARCH '80

Contact Sylvia Priest, MBS Booth St. West,  
Manchester M15 6PB Tel: 061-273 8228

**Manchester Business School  
INTERNATIONAL SENIOR  
EXECUTIVE COURSE MARCH '80**

**Contact Sylvia Priest, MBS Booth St. West,  
Manchester M15 6PB Tel: 061-222 8222**

Manchester M15 6PB Tel: 061-273 8228

10. *What is the best way to increase the number of people who use a particular service?*

# Stock Exchange Prices **Subdued again**

## Subdued again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 14. Dealings End, Today. \$ Contango Day, Jan 28. Settlement Day, Feb 4

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

## THE SCOTCH OF A LIFETIME

# The Buchanan Blend



**THE TIMES SHARE INDICES**  
Prices on this page are now supplied by Exchange Telegraph's Epic system and are the last prices available from London stock market dealers yesterday evening. Various indices produced by The Times, including the index of 150 industrial stocks, are being reviewed and recalculated on a monthly basis.

lated to cover the period of non-publication.

George Jarrett  
deputy editor  
Audio Visual

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

■ Stock markets
FT Ind 448.7 down 2.1
FT Cnts 68.25 down 0.68
■ Sterling
S 2.2785 down 5 points
Index 72.1 up 0.3
■ Dollar
Index 84.7 up 0.1
■ Gold
\$705 an ounce up 55
■ Money
3 mth £ 171 to 173
3 mth Euros 14.5 to 14.7
6 mth Euros 14.5 to 14.6

## IN BRIEF

### EEC seeks to borrow an additional £315m

The European Commission has decided to apply to the EEC Council of Ministers for authorization to borrow funds amounting to 500m Units of Account (£315m) on capital markets to finance the second half of the Community financing instrument known as the Ortsli facility.

As with the first 500m Unit of Account borrowing, which was authorized in May last year, the funds will be re-lent to help finance infrastructure and energy projects in the Community with the wider objective of contributing to the greater convergence and integration of the economies of the member states.

The Commission is also proposing that funds raised through the facility should be used in urban renewal programmes together with cash provided by national and local authorities.

## £350,000m oil reserves

Britain's recoverable oil reserves valued at January 1980 prices are worth about £350,000m or 220 per cent of the latest government estimate of the gross national product. Mr Dennis Gray, Minister of State for Energy, said yesterday. Gas reserves are valued at about half the oil reserve figure.

## Brush closure plan

Brush Power have announced plans to close its switchgear factory at Barbury, Oxfordshire in the summer, making 150 people redundant. Production will be concentrated at Bridgend, in south Wales.

## Redifon sign £25m deal

Redifon Simulation, a subsidiary of the British company Redifusion, has signed a deal to sign a deal to be worth around £25m with the Boeing Commercial Airplane Company for 10 simulators on which pilots will learn to fly the new generation of jet airliners.

Business Diary, page 19

## AMC £2m bond issue

The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation is to issue £2m worth of 15% per cent bonds on January 30 at £100 per cent. The bonds will be redeemed at par on January 30 next year and are registered and transferable in multiples of £1,000 free of stamp duty.

## Stock oversubscribed

Felixstowe Dock, the European Ferries' subsidiary, saw its 1984 preference stock to raise £6.5m oversubscribed yesterday. Applications were received for £6.83m one minute after lists opened. The minimum price for partial allotment was £98 and the average price obtained was £93.43.

## Shipyard credits

Better credit terms for the British shipbuilding industry coupled with demands for the introduction of a comprehensive scrap and build scheme and improved measures to assist the re-structuring of the European shipbuilding industry are to be urged next month by British Euro-MPs, says Mr Richard Caborn, European Labour MP for Sheffield.

## PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Anglo Amer Ind	40p to 850p
Grooviel	25c to 825c
Howard & Wilm	2p to 10p
Marilevate	75c to 440c
Metals Explor	5p to 71p

## Falls

Aero & Gen	10p to 209p
BTR	4p to 33p
Change Wares	14p to 71p
Davy Glass	15p to 91p
Grattan Whse	8p to 98p

### Postal business sets unchanged financial targets for next 3 years

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor  
The Government announced yesterday that the present financial target for the postal business of the Post Office is to remain unchanged for the next three years.

The 2 per cent return on turnover will continue until 1982-83 and will span the period when the structure of the Post Office is reshaped. Legislation is planned to divide the postal and telecommunications functions into separate corporations.

Announcing the financial objective for the postal service, Mr Adam Butler, Minister for Industry, said that the Government attached great importance to improving productivity and preventing any rise in real unit costs from the five financial years from 1977-78 costs.

News of the maintained financial target came as plans were revealed for increasing postal order charges and some National Girobank charges within the next two months. Rising operating costs are expected to produce an estimated £2m loss on the postal order service in the present financial year at volume

levels. The target, he said, would enable the postal business to meet its investment needs from profits and depreciation.

Last year the postal service made a profit of £33.1m, but in the first half of the current financial year the postal operation is thought to have recorded a loss of about £12m. When the final results are published early next month (Feb), the Post Office expects a substantial recovery, broadly in line with the 2 per cent objective. In its latest financial year the postal business was self-financing and paid back £8.7 million of loans.

**Big airlines want fares rises of 10 per cent**

From Alan McGregor  
Geneva, Jan 24

Some 60 major airlines decided today to seek permission to increase air fares by between 5 and 10 per cent from April 1, with corresponding rises for freight rates of up to 13 per cent in some areas from March 1.

The decision came at the end of an eight-day meeting here, under the auspices of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), in which the main United States companies did not participate.

**Gold quieter with wide price swings**

Gold markets quietened down somewhat yesterday after the hectic trading of recent days. The price still varied widely throughout the day, finally closing \$5 an ounce up in London, at \$705.

If, as expected, fuel costs continue to rise, the next round of increases will be on July 1, the airlines have agreed on a trigger mechanism for automatic increases of up to 6 per cent each quarter. Above that, they will hold special meetings, like this one, to decide on a figure.

This is the fourth price rise since the beginning of last year, bringing the overall rise since then to about 30 per cent.

IATA officials point out that with ever heavier bills the proportion of airline expenditure on fuel is now approaching one third of total costs—about the same as for staff. They expect fuel to become the largest item in the course of the year.

**Secret group swings IBA behind new channel for morning viewing**

**'Moles' surface in the breakfast TV thriller**

Programmes executives within the ITV companies and the BBC will go to work this morning preoccupied with the thought of tracing the "moles" within their ranks.

Yesterday's announcement that the Independent Broadcasting Authority was to consider applications for a breakfast-time television channel has struck deep into the commercial companies' establishment.

What has hurt particularly is that the companies know the idea for the channel came from established broadcasters and journalists who used their expertise to swing the IBA in favour but remain, for the large part, anonymous.

And for good reason. It has been made clear both within the BBC and existing commercial companies that anyone associated with consortiums competing for the new ITV franchises will face disciplinary action nor even dismissal.

The group started to meet privately and informally in the early part of last year and ten-

**The American experience**

page 19

atively formed the idea of a breakfast channel partly out of frustration with the present

notes for small denomination banknotes, only Bank of International notes. Different rates apply to travel cheques and other foreign currency business.

### Howe warning on the hard road to recovery

By Caroline Atkinson

Britain faces another year at least of uncomfortably high inflation and pressure on living standards, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said last night in a speech to the Finance Houses Association.

He insisted, however, that the country was on the road to recovery, even if this road should prove long and hard, and that, if necessary, the British people should accept lower real wages to get inflation down.

In a possible guide to his Budget Sir Geoffrey referred to the argument over the appropriate level of public borrowing in the financial year 1980-81. He appeared to agree with those who argue that government borrowing should be allowed in time of recession,

to rise above what it would otherwise be.

Since taking office both he and Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, have relaxed their view about the public sector borrowing requirement.

However, it is still almost certain that the budget will take more money out of the economy than is put in by tax cuts. This is because the upward pressure on the PSBR next year is likely to be considerable. The Treasury ministers are still concerned to hold down the PSBR as much as they can in order to ensure control of the money supply.

Sir Geoffrey hinted that the government may favour changes in the present system of money control. This has been the subject of much discussion between the Treasury and the Bank of

England, who are preparing a joint consultative paper on the topic.

The Chancellor confirmed that this would be published soon. It will probably see the light of day in February, well behind the originally scheduled time for publication.

The Treasury appears more enthusiastic than the Bank about changing the system of controlling the money supply and about changing the method of funding government debt.

However, Sir Geoffrey stressed that changes in technique would not make the underlying problems and tensions disappear.

He showed signs of greater appreciation of the complexities of money control and its use to control inflation and commented that both money growth and inflation reflected all sorts of forces inside and outside the economy.

The Chancellor appeared to be sympathetic to some of these criticisms as he suggested that changes might be made in the light of the public debate about

the consultative document if they could smooth the path of money growth and get rid of the feast and famine on the gilt-edged market.

Important to fight.

Sir Geoffrey defended his last Budget cuts in income tax and said they were an essential part of restoring incentives to the enterprise sector of the economy.

He also rejected arguments against the public spending cuts in which the government is now engaged.

The country should not attempt to provide itself with a standard of public services which it could no longer afford.

The government intends to reduce demand by controlling the money supply and keeping its borrowing down. It is looking to the supply side of the economy to provide growth.

Lower real wages would in the end enable living standards to rise and inflation to decline as output and investment went up, according to the Chancellor.

### Turkey devalues lira 50 pc to combat runaway inflation

From Simon Fesek

Ankara, Jan 24

Turkey's minority conservative government of Mr Suleyman Demirel today devalued the lira by nearly 50 per cent in a measure aimed, it said, to "revitalize the economy".

The devaluation, which raises the exchange rate of the dollar from 47.10 to 70 lira, was announced seven hours after the start of a cabinet meeting to discuss economic measures aimed at restoring order to the Turkish economy.

A Central Bank spokesman said the values of other currencies had been adjusted later by the Turkish Central Bank. If the pound is made to gain to the Turkish lira as much as the dollar does, its rate of exchange should go up from 106.33 to 153.03.

The government thus appears to have abolished the "double standard" applied to the Turkish lira over the past two years, which officially kept it at a low level but paid a "bonus" to practically all currency imports to maintain the exchange rate and thus limit black market dealings.

In an effort to encourage the economy, increase real currency incomes and fight inflation, the government announced, taxes on imports had also been reduced from 25 per cent to 1 per cent.

Further details of the economic measures are expected to be made public in the next few days.

Among them it is expected there will be an increase in the price of petroleum products. Observers say the increase could be anywhere between 20 per cent and 100 per cent.

After the measures are made public a high ranking delegation is expected to leave for Washington to hold talks with the International Monetary Fund in order to secure a second "tranche" of \$78.7m (£34.2m) of IMF credits due to Turkey.

Economic observers in Ankara said the measures had been discussed at technical talks over the past three days between officials of the Turkish Finance Ministry and state planning organization, and Mr Kuhn, head of the Turkish section of the Organization for European Cooperation and Development.

This new package is part of the draconian measures which Western economists believe Turkey must take in order to combat efficiently an annual inflation rate of over 100 per cent, production cuts of more than 50 per cent and an unemployment rate of over 25 per cent, which have left the national economy in a shambles over the past two years.

### British Steel's prices well above those of European competitors

By John Huxley

Britain has protested to the Norwegian government over a lack of construction work and service contracts for the Statfjord oil field being awarded to British companies.

Mr Dennis Gray, Minister of State at the Department of Energy, said he was not satisfied with the Norwegian record and had made his concern clear.

It is understood that the award of work for structures in the oilfield, which straddles the line dividing the British and Norwegian sectors, was among the issues discussed when Mr Gray met his opposite number recently, Mr Bjornar Gjerde, the Norwegian Minister of Petroleum and Energy, on a three-day visit to the United Kingdom.

In a written reply to a question from Mr Sydney Chapman, Conservative MP for Chipping Barnet, Mr Gray said yesterday that he had emphasized to the Norwegians the need to have a regime of international competitive bidding for the third platform for the field.

He hoped that under this regime, "competitive British companies might have the opportunity to enhance the United Kingdom's involvement in the project. So far, this involvement has been disappointing, especially considering that the British National Oil Corporation has more than a 5 per cent share in the field.

The operating staff on the A or first production platform was 95 per cent Norwegian and only 1.2 per cent British. The concrete base and steel deck for the platform were built in Norway, as were 13 of the 20 modules which carry equipment and accommodation. Of the rest, only three were fabricated in the United Kingdom.

Norway is also building the concrete base and steel deck for the B platform. Britain was unsuccessful in competing for the module contracts, 12 of which went to Norwegian industry, the other six going to France. Statfjord, which was discovered in 1974, is the largest oilfield in the North Sea.

Development of the field, which is being handled by Mobil Exploration Norway, has been much delayed and costs have soared.

British and Norwegian licensees signed a unification and operating agreement covering the field in June last year, after more than five years of discussions.

The total British share in the field is a little more than 11 per cent. Apart from BNOC, other members of the Statfjord group are Statoil (the Norwegian state oil organization), Mobil, Conoco, Esso, Shell, Gulf, Saga Petroleum, Amerada, Amoco and Texas Eastern.



### The British Petroleum Company Limited Ordinary Shares of 25p each

Offer for Sale by the Bank of England on behalf of H.M. Government

Final Instalment Due 6th February 1980

The Bank of England wish to remind holders of Letters of Acceptance that the final instalment of £2.13 per share MUST BE PAID BY 3P.M. ON 6TH FEBRUARY. Cheques for the amounts due, made payable to the Bank of England and crossed "Not Negotiable - BP Shares" must be forwarded, with the LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE, TO THE APPROPRIATE RECEIVING BANK WHOSE NAME AND ADDRESS APPEARS IN THE BOX ON THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF PAGE 1 OF LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

### Registration of Renunciation

The attention of holders of renounced Letters of Acceptance, i.e., those with Form X completed or marked "Original duly renounced", is drawn to instruction 5 on page 3 of the Letter. The removal of United Kingdom exchange controls means that the declaration at the foot of Form Y on page 4 need no longer be made. Accordingly it may be deleted when Form Y is signed prior to lodgment of fully paid Letters for registration of renunciation on or before 3 p.m. on 20th February.



Western nations agree that bullion should back substitution account

## The main IMF countries go for gold

Top United States officials have lost no time in denying recent rumours of a "remonetization" of gold. But at the same time, it is acknowledged that the International Monetary Fund has floated the idea of using some of its vast store of gold as a capital guarantee for its proposed substitution account.

The contradiction can only be partly resolved. Mr Anthony Solomon, outgoing Deputy Secretary at the United States Treasury, has insisted that the use of gold as a backer for the substitution account would not amount to remonetization. There is no question of bringing gold back as a means of settling debts between central banks, nor of reintroducing the convertibility of the dollar or any other currency into gold.

Nonetheless, gold's importance in the world money system would surely be enhanced if it were to be used in the substitution account, even if its use was limited to providing an ultimate backing for the capital of the account.

The IMF's interest in using gold springs less from the present drama in the world's bullion markets than from the inherent problems in designing a substitution account.

Major Western countries now seem united in their desire to win approval for the account at the IMF's interim committee meeting in Hamburg at the end of April. Some had even hoped to get it agreed before then, although this prospect has dimmed in recent weeks. The drive to resolve the outstanding difficulties is on.

The aim of the proposed account is to take some of the world's unwanted dollars out of the international money system. Under the scheme, countries would be able to exchange some of their official holdings of dollars for the IMF's own currency, the Special Drawing Rights (SDR). This is based on a basket of IMF currencies.

A stumbling block for the scheme is the obvious danger that the dollars which the IMF receives might fall in value in relation to the SDRs which it owes. Who should bear the exchange rate risk—the United States government, as issuer of the dollars, or the IMF?

### OFFICIAL GOLD HOLDINGS OF MAJOR COUNTRIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, END 1979

	M.03
USA	263.2
GERMANY	94.9
SWITZERLAND	84.3
FRANCE	81.6
ITALY	66.5
OPEC TOTAL	38.4
IMF*	100.0

\* Approx at end May, 1980.

Previous American opposition to the idea of a substitution account has largely been based on its unwillingness to bear this potential cost. The United States administration has been backing the proposal for some time. But it's anyone's guess whether Congress, which would have to approve it in the end, would be willing to provide the capital of the account.

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Indications at the moment are that

most developing countries would strongly oppose the idea. They are not particularly interested in the substitution account anyway.

It will, after all, primarily help rich countries. The United States would benefit by an easing of the burdens imposed by the reserve role of the dollar and its consequent vulnerability on foreign exchange markets. West Germany and other countries with strong currencies would welcome an account which took some of the upward pressure off their currencies by providing another outlet for unwanted dollars. Oil exporters would be able to diversify their reserves out of dollars without upsetting currency markets and driving down the value of their remaining dollar holdings.

Other industrialized nations including Britain back the substitution account in the belief that any move to stabilize world financial markets would be a good thing. But it would provide no positive benefit for the poorer developing countries.

These countries will probably not oppose the account itself in principle but would be against the tying up IMF gold in it. They would prefer this gold to be used to help them directly, to finance their balance of payments for example. The profits from the IMF series of gold auctions have been used to give soft loans to developing countries.

The gold plan is just one of several aimed at getting round the exchange risk problem. The United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain and France will probably push hard for agreement on one of them in Hamburg.

It could still take a year or more to set up the account, as some countries may need legislation to approve it. Although the IMF appears to be aiming for an eventual size of about \$50,000m, the account is likely to be nearer \$10,000m when and if it is first set up. Both these sums of course are dwarfed by the total amount of money on the Euromarkets, which will still be able to upset currency markets.

Caroline Atkinson

## Chilean miners turn down offer

Santiago, Jan. 24.—Workers at the strike-bound El Teniente copper mine voted overwhelmingly to reject the Chilean Government's offer of pay raises 9 per cent higher than the cost of living.

With about 75 per cent of the votes counted, miners were about two to one against the offer.

The 15-month proposed contract also called for annual production bonuses ranging from 46 to 63 per cent of monthly salaries. Salaries began at about the equivalent of £56 a month.

"Unless something happens to change the vote, in which about 65 per cent of the workers have rejected the company offer, we'll have a legal strike beginning on Friday," said Senator Guillermo Medina, leader of an eight-union negotiating group.

A shut-down at the giant, government-owned copper mine, second largest in Chile, would be a serious economic blow. The mine produces some 280,000 tonnes of finished copper a year. Prices of copper are at their highest for years.

The strike is the largest in Chile since Marxist President Salvador Allende was toppled by General Augusto Pinochet in 1973.

Strikes were illegal in Chile until last June, when the Government adopted a new labour code.

Industrialists' main objections to the previous Government's proposals were that trade unions were to be the main channel for consultation and that companies would have to appoint worker directors.

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Mr Wesley Howe, company president, said the company's decision to invest in the United Kingdom was based on changes in public policy which have offset the advantages of setting up business in tax havens.

The continuation of stock relief tax, crucially important to an operation such as the firm plans, was one of the key reasons behind the decision.

When Becton Dickinson, which is based in New Jersey and has 12 other plants including France and Spain, started to look for a new European manufacturing base, Britain was not originally on its list of potential sites.

But changes made in United Kingdom business taxation, though subtle, were of the utmost importance, he added.

NEB for the disposal of the board's holding in it to the private sector; and the continued membership of another member. Logica is in doubt.

Even if membership of NEB faces were to remain at about the present level there would be good reasons for widening its role to include the overseas marketing of non-members' products.

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Even if membership of NEB faces were to remain at about the present level there would be good reasons for widening its role to include the overseas marketing of non-members' products.

Mr Wesley Howe, company president, said the company's decision to invest in the United Kingdom was based on changes in public policy which have offset the advantages of setting up business in tax havens.

The continuation of stock relief tax, crucially important to an operation such as the firm plans, was one of the key reasons behind the decision.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Test of nerve in the gilt-edged market

It has been an extraordinary week in the gilt-edged market. On Monday evening it looked as if the new long dated stock to be offered on the Wednesday (in £25 paid form) would be a sell-out. By Tuesday evening the market had slipped back enough to persuade the "stags" to give the new stock a miss.

On Wednesday morning only about half the stock was thought to have been taken up on application. Yet by Wednesday evening the market was talking of the stock being run dry the following morning, and indeed it was at a price of 26 1/32.

But that was not the end of the story. All those who could have had as much stock as they wanted at 25 on Wednesday and finished by bidding up to 26 1/32 yesterday morning were sitting on a loss of just over 14 points by last night's close. The position was clearly not being helped by those who got more stock than they had bargained for on the Wednesday moving to cut their positions and tales of a broker having to unwind a botched buying order.

The moral of this little saga is obvious enough: institutional investors should learn to hold their nerve rather better. Most of them never will, of course, it is not in their nature. Even so, those who did take the view over the weekend that the latest gilt-edged had probably gone far enough for the moment will probably find their numbers swollen now.

Indeed, the next few days could well provide a test of the market's resilience, though presumably the authorities will at least think twice about producing yet another new stock too quickly. Yet if those overseas investors start coming again...

Davy Corp.

### Plenty of orders and cash

After ten years of exceptional profits growth, Davy Corporation has hit a snag. A 46 per cent interim profit slump to £4.6m compared badly with outside forecasts, of a slight downturn and the market reacted harshly cutting 15p off the shares to 91p.

Although conditions are far from bright in the contracting world, Davy's main problem seems to have been an unfortunate conjunction of minor problems.

Over-optimistic expansion of the Houston-based Olsen subsidiary's contract work has lopped £3m off the interim total in the form of provisions against contract losses. Here Davy has acted quickly making sweeping management changes and does not envisage further difficulties. At the same time results have been held back by the losses from the A. Monk associate, while the engineering strike possibly cut profits by as much as £2m.

All this at a time when margins in both engineering and construction are coming under pressure, as customers delay making decisions, has left Davy looking towards a fairly hefty full-year downturn.

Davy, however, has been out of favour for some time, underperforming the market by over a third in the past 12 months and the pessimism is beginning to look overdone. Order books particularly in the recently acquired United States McKee subsidiary remain healthy and with strong cash balances, the group can ride out a fairly long period of limited margins as recession deepens.

A dividend cut seems unlikely given that a profits fall of as much as a third to just under £18m would leave the existing pay-out covered almost twice. So a yield of 10.5 per cent looks secure and a p/e ratio of under 8 would not be excessive given the long-term potential.

Rank Organisation

### Gearing comes down again

Rank management's aim in the post-Sir John Davis era was to improve the performance of the non-Xerox activities. And despite a sticky start to the 1979 period it continued to do so, notching up improvements almost across the board. Thus, the bare bones look like this: pre-tax profits are an overall 7½ per cent ahead at £131m with Xerox interests contributing 4 per cent more at the trading level at £102m.

Non-Xerox profits at the same level are 11½ per cent ahead at £43.3m, which reflects a compound profits gain over the past four years of 28 per cent annually. In part of course this has been brought about by the elimination of serious problem areas—television manufacture, for example, which was turning in heavy losses a few years ago, lost only £0.3m last year as the benefits

of the Toshiba link and the reorganization continued to show through.

But this continued to do well with a 20 per cent increase which would have been even better but for price controls which continued over the main selling season, while Leisure Caravan Parks was in for the first time with a £4m contribution to trading profits which is embellished by the exclusion of down-season trading figures.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Muirhead cuts payout as profits plunge

By Philip Robinson

Muirhead, the electrical and electronic components group, cut its final dividends yesterday as profits plunged from £1.1m to £911,000, on sales up 6 per cent.

The group says pressure on cash has been so great that it will not stretch to maintaining the payout and finance its working capital requirements for the current year.

The gross final was cut by just under half to 2.5p giving a total of 5.712p against 7.248p last time. The shares dropped 55p on the announcement but have recovered £400,000 in insurance.

Muirhead was also hit by competition in data. Company Secretary Mr Douglas Buchanan said: "We used to be the only people making these machines. But now there are others and it is taking people longer to make up their minds which to have."

A number of major orders, delayed in the first half, failed to come through in the second, although the group says some are arriving now.

The drop in orders means a high level of stock being held.

The group made no official statement on current trading. Mr Buchanan said: "We are being cautious on that."

## Fitch Lovell ahead by nearly 50pc in half year

By Rosemary Unsorth

Fitch Lovell, the food manufacturer, retailer and wholesaler, saw profits rise by almost 50 per cent in the first half. The group added that final-quarter demand had dropped.

Pre-tax profits rose from £4m to £5.9m in the 26 weeks to October 27, 1979, and turnover increased by 18 per cent compared with the same period the previous year.

The profitability increase came from higher volume and improved margins in most of the group's activities as well as an overall improvement in the Lovell and Christmas companies' results.

The wholesale and markets division saw a downturn from £968,000 to £798,000 trading profits because of operating problems in the dairy products operation. On the manufacturing side the UK companies saw significant profit rises although the French subsidiary performed less well.

Fitch's agricultural and fisheries operation made a small profit increase from £849,000 to £929,000 with the poultry group continuing to improve its contribution.

Key Markets stores boosted trading profit by 36 per cent to £1.7m after improving volume and increasing margins.

The interim dividend has been increased by 10 per cent since last year.

But chairman Mr Michael Webster warned that the second half was unlikely to show the same growth as last year's when the group benefited from other distribution groups' industrial difficulties.

Interest rates have also increased and capital expenditure, which is funded by sales and leasebacks, might weigh heavily on the balance sheet at the year end.

## Stock markets

## Great demand for gilts but equities fade

Once again the gilt-edged mood has changed and as yesterday's business came to a close just about the only happy man was the Government broker. On Wednesday the market greeted the new long dated stock Treasury 12½ per cent 2003/05 with indifference. Then came waves of cheerful rumour about the presence of foreign buyers and imminent peace.

Brokers began to fear a stampede for stock in which they would be trampled underfoot. In the event the stampede turned into a rout. Yields rose

around 111.500 on the project but has recovered £400,000 in insurance.

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As sellers moved back into the market.

This was borne out accurately in the FT Index which after starting the day 6.8 up went into reverse shortly after lunch to close at its lowest point of the day 2.1 down at 448.76.

Leading industrials followed the market trend closely and were mostly easier, where changed, at the close. The one bright spot from them came from the Rank Organisation with full-year profits well above most market expectations. As a result the shares jumped 20p to 210p. Elsewhere, Unilever fell 6p to 456p, ICI were 3p lower at 372p and Hawkers

shed 1p to 185p. Those unchanged after earlier gains included Giro at 478p, Fisons at 287p, BAT at 265p and

Armstrong Shanks at 128p.

Older were again neglected

although Lasmo was 8p higher at 381p on news that Cawoods

had 111 stronger at £111. The share price of Inchcape remained flat at 348p as the company reported its expected recovery.

Armitage Shanks lost 4p of its earlier gain at 91p as it awaited further developments from its agreed bid with Blue Circle, unchanged at 270p. Sotheby's were again wanted, 10p up to 485p and this split over into Christies International - 8p up to 168p.

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The Divisional Court hearing of Ladbrokes' appeal against the loss of its West End cinema licences was adjourned. Before there was some talk of an approach to be made to Ladbrokes from a leisure giant, indicating terms of an asset value of around, say 175p, and possibly a good deal more. However Mr Cyril Stein, has made no mention of resigning. The shares are 148p, up 6p yesterday.

had increased its stake while Sieben's, a strong market of late, were 36p up to 606p after receiving permission for the development of its Bee Field operations. However, some sources believe that the share price suggests that a bid from the United States may soon be forthcoming.

Gold shares were mostly mixed with Vast Reefs 51 up at 563 and West Driefontein 51 better at 580 while Anglo-American Gold dipped 52 to 889.

Equity turnover on January 23, was £106,684m (£16,738 gains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Shell, GEC, Consolidated Gold Fields, RTZ, Grand Met, Louisa, Racial Electric, Lasmo, Inchcape, Armitage Shanks, Plessey and Tesco Stores.

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Equity turnover on January 23, was £106,684m (£16,738 gains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Shell, GEC, Consolidated Gold Fields, RTZ, Grand Met, Louisa, Racial Electric, Lasmo, Inchcape, Armitage Shanks, Plessey and Tesco Stores.

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## Motoring

### Car styling can be all-important

A stray remark of mine a few weeks back about the appearance of the Austin Allegro has provoked a spirited defence of the car from a reader, who goes on to make some pertinent points about styling in general.

I described the Allegro's shape as "pudgy", implying that I did not care for it, and suggested that it might have deserved some potential buyers. I suspect that the manufacturer agrees with that view, for since the "mark two" Allegro there has been an attempt to disguise the car's chubbiness by painting a thick black stripe along the bodyshell directly under the doors.

However, Mr P. G. New, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, considers the Allegro, with the Marina, to be "one of the more pleasant of the BL body shapes. Its convex

lines give it the appearance of solidity; it is a nice 'cobby' little car." Mr New is less complimentary about the rest of the BL range. By contrast with the Allegro, he finds the Triumph TR7 "cheap and nasty—an impression heightened by those awful painted-on 'badges' (The TR6 was another carmer—that did look like a sports car). As for the "ugly" Princess, "the kindest thing one can say is that someone must have crodded on the front end while it was still soft."

Despite what he calls "BL advertising rates of sleek, streamlined shape", Mr New finds the Rover rather ungainly as well. Why, he asks, does the waistline curve up at the rear? "I suggest that BL's backs back Mr Pininfarina—he might make something beautiful of the wedge shape."

Mr New also discusses the Citroën range which, he considers, provides extreme examples of both the pretty and the no-so-pretty. The most famous Citroën "ugly" is, in his judgment, the 2CV; but its looks can be excused because it belongs (like the Renault 14 and the Mini) to a separate class of "beloved eccentrics".

He also has reservations about the Dyane, with its "pinched in" sides, and wonders why the "nice-looking" Ami was discontinued. Mr New reserves his bouquer for those "handsome Citroëns" which "have a Gallic and raffish elegance, as though they achieved their superb styling with careless panache rather than meticulous work at the drawing board or in the wind tunnel". He is referring to the GS, the CX and the old D series.

The looks of a car must be



The Daihatsu Charade—exceptional economy.

important to its sale, Mr New goes on. He thinks that fuel economy plays a part but doubts whether performance is a factor for many people, and says that vital attributes like comfort and reliability cannot be determined in the showroom. So when Mr New traded in his "excellent" Renault 6, it was "largely the ugliness" of the Renault 14 that turned him away from what might have been a logical replacement.

Mr New concedes styling is essentially a subjective matter. His views are worth no more than mine or yours, except, of course, to a manufacturer trying to sell his cars. Galling it must be to see five years of development work, and goodness knows how much expenditure, brushed aside because a would-be customer is alienated by the styling.

Basically, a car designer can go one of two ways, neither guaranteed to be successful. He can opt for

an individual style that will single his car out from the others (examples: the Princess and the TR7) and risk strong feelings against as well as for; or he can choose a neutral shape, like the classic three-box used by Mercedes and Peugeot, that has no immediate visual impact but offends no one and does not offend.

I will be interested to hear what other readers think. Which do they consider to be the most attractive cars on the road today and which the least? And which models have they deliberately not bought mainly because of the styling?

#### Road test:

#### Daihatsu Charade

So many Japanese companies are now selling cars in Britain that it is difficult to keep up with them. The entry, last autumn, of Daihatsu and Suzuki, brought the number to

seven and the one other Japanese marque yet to reach these shores, Isuzu, must surely do so before long. With our market apparently so easy to penetrate, who can blame the Japanese for wanting to come here?

Though it has a history going back to 1907, Daihatsu is one of the world's smaller motor companies, producing in 1978 a total of 327,750 vehicles of which only 123,233 were cars. The first Daihatsu to appear in Britain, about 18 months ago, were four-wheel drive vehicles. The Charade, the first Daihatsu car to be sold here, was launched in September.

It belongs to the class of front-wheel drive "supermini" hatchbacks, of which the Renault 5, Ford Fiesta and Volkswagen Polo are European examples. It differs from some of these in offering five doors instead of three but the main novelty is the 993cc engine, the first to be produced in volume with the unusual number of three cylinders. Daihatsu justifies the choice by arguing that a displacement of 330cc per cylinder is the most efficient for fuel consumption and power output.

Certainly the Charade is one of the most economical cars on the road today. The official Government fuel tests show this—36 mpg in town driving, 51 mpg at steady 56 mph—and so did my own returns. Driving the car fairly hard on the motorway, admittedly making use of the overdrive fifth gear, I managed 46 mpg, while in the worst of London traffic I outdid the official figure with 38 mpg. The car has the added advantage of running on two-star fuel.

The three-cylinder arrangement

cannot be entirely responsible for those excellent figures. Weight (and the Charade is one of the lightest cars in its class) must also be a factor, and so must the gearing.

Whatever the reasons, economy has not been achieved at the expense of performance. There are times when the engine feels strained, even pulling away from low speed in second gear—but 0 to 60 mph acceleration time of 16 seconds is excellent for a one-litre.

The engine is noisy when pushed hard through the gears, but once wound up it settles into an acceptable drone.

The Charade's handling is less impressive. Though, unusually for a Japanese car, it employs rack and pinion steering, a vagueness shows up, particularly in strong winds. Roadholding, adequate in the dry, is less good on wet roads, and bumpy surfaces can throw the car off line on corners, where it displays an almost French amount of roll. There is a good gear-change and sternly effective brakes, though they are prone to fading.

For its class, and for a Japanese car, the Charade rides reasonably well, otherwise comfort is in inverse proportion to the cost of ownership. Despite the use of front-wheel drive and the engine being mounted sideways, the car is sturdy of legroom and in the back, headroom—compared with most European rivals, and a tall driver will feel cramped even with seat pushed fully back. A high lip makes the boot awkward to use; luggage space can be greatly extended by folding the rear seat forward.

The heating and ventilation system is good for a small car. Thick

car pillars cut down visibility, but otherwise the car is easy to park. There are two models, the XG at £2,989, and the XTE, with rear screen-wipers (almost essential) and radio as standard equipment, at £3,359.

#### Turbodiesel debut

The only turbocharged diesel car sold in Europe, the Peugeot 604 D Turbo, is now available in Britain. The main advantage of a diesel over a petrol engine is better fuel consumption, one of the disadvantages inferior performance. Turbocharging a diesel is an attempt to reverse some of the弊 while preserving economy.

The 604, Peugeot's top saloon, has been fitted with a 2304 cc four-cylinder diesel engine and a British-made Garrett AiResearch turbocharger.

According to the official government fuel consumption figures, the car returns 46 miles to the gallon at 56 mph, and nearly 33 mpg at a steady 33 mph, figures very close to those of the Mini 1000.

On the urban cycle, the Peugeot does 29 mpg, not as good as the Mini's 38.8 but at least 50 per cent better than any large petrol-driven car. Performance despite the turbo, is well down on the petrol 604; there is a respectable top speed of 98 mph but acceleration from rest to 60 mph takes a leisurely 17 seconds. The car costs £9,508.

Mercedes-Benz also makes a turbocharged diesel, based on its three-litre, five cylinder engine, but only for sale in the United States.

Peter Waymark

## CAR BUYER'S GUIDE

### Return of "The Thunderer"

brings undiminished interest in Quality Cars!

An advertisement in November, 1978 brought response in October, 1979. This company find not only can they sell cars, but also get very good cars to buy through The Times.

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July 1979, 2,000, platinum metallic paint, remote control sunroof, Hitachi stereo radio cassette player, leather upholstery, sunroof, 2,300 miles only, £4,500.

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(MR FEINBERG)

The Times

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particulars and details of body and

interior.

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£10,000

(MR FEINBERG)

SAUER

SCIMITAR GTE 1977

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## PERSONAL CHOICE

Martin Jarvis in the thriller serial *Breakaway* (BBC 1, 8.30)

• Dan McGrew (of the cremation), Windy Ike, Claw-Fingered Kate, Blaphemous Bill... not among the more elevated of fiction's immortals, perhaps, but ripe characters that enlivened music-and-drama evenings in parlours and bar rooms all over Britain and North America during the Edwardian era. Their creator was a Scot, Robert Service, who threw up his job as a bank clerk and emigrated to Canada at the time of the Gold Rush towards the end of the last century. He became a cowboy, then a poet, and earned a fortune with his first book of verses, *Songs of a Sourdough*, among which were the Shooting of Dan McGrew and the Cremation of Sam McGee. In tonight's documentary about Service, filmed in the Yukon in temperatures of 40 degrees below zero (the cameras often froze), Fulton Mackay, one of the very best of Scotland's character actors, plays the bar room ballad-monger. After tonight, we ought to have other mental pictures of the Klondike gold rush to set alongside those of Chaplin eating his boots and galvanizing his bread rolls into life.

• Mentioning Charlie Chaplin has reminded me that tonight brings another in the BBC 2 series of extracts from the 1920s films of Harold Lloyd (5.40). Lesser than Keaton, most certainly, and not in the same world as Chaplin. With his timid smile, boaster and glassless spectacles, Lloyd was first a human being and second a symbol, although there was much that was symbolic in the way he would fail foul of such 20th century phenomena as skyscrapers and cars, emerging from potentially fatal confrontations with little more than a blink of gratitude, his good nature (though not his trousers) unimpaired. Eric Rhode, in his stimulating book *A History of the Cinema*, puts forward the view that, in accommodating himself to the machine, Lloyd became the machine. If that is true, Harold Lloyd was not only Mr Common Man 1920, but Common Man of the computerized 1980s, too.

• Herbert Williams's feature *The Bracchi of Bardi* (Radio 4, 4.10) is about the Italian cafe pioneers who, in earlier in the century, arrived in South Wales from their northern Italian hometown and taught the Welsh to appreciate good coffee and especially ice-cream. For Bracchi, you could equally well read Sidoli, Carpanini, Servini—names that illustrate the success of racial transplants among people who were born in the shadow of mountains and economic stringency.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: \*STEREO; \*BLACK AND WHITE; ; REPEAT.

Appointments Vacant  
also on page 15

## GENERAL VACANCIES

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## PERSONAL CHOICE

Required—See General Vacancies.

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

9.05 am For Schools, Colleges: 9.05 Encounter: 9.15 25th Anniversary; 9.25 Book Read: 10.15 Maths-in-a-Box; 10.35 Going to Work (interviewing); 11.00 Hymn o' Fy (This World); 11.25 You and Me: For the very young. An Apple a Day (r); 11.40 For Schools, Colleges: 11.45 Exploring Science (cells); 12.05 pm You're On: Business (gaming); Class down at 12.30; 12.45 News and weather; 1.00 Pebbles Mill at One: No strings package holidays to Australia. Also Peter Brook's gardening feature; 1.15 Master Man: the story of Mr. Jolly and Mr. Nosey (r); 2.02 For Schools, Colleges: 2.02 Scene: 2.35 A Good Job with Prospects (industry). Close down at 3.00; 3.15 Pobol y Cwrt: serial in Welsh; 3.30 Film: The Happy Ending (1968). Drama of a marriage that has gone sour. With Jennifer Jones, John Mills, Lloyd Wright. Film ends at 12.45 am approximately.

## BBC 2

11.00 am Play School. Same as BBC 1, 3.35. Close down at 11.25; 1.00 Harold Lloyd: Excerpts from two silent comedies featuring the American star of silent film comedies. They are Hot Water and Bumping into Broadway (see Personal Choice); 1.15 Monkey: Japanese-made fantasia about ancient China, with Masaki Kobayashi as Monkey and Tatsuya Nakamura as a tiger who today gets his bottom beaten; 1.35 Delta Smith's Cookery Course: A plea for homemade stock. Also, how to make French onion soup and minestrone and cold avocado soup. Plus a visit to soup expert John Tovey in the Lake District.

## THAMES

9.30 am For Schools, Colleges: 9.30 Early in Africa; 9.57 Post, Look; 10.10 2nd World War; 10.31 1940: The Year of the Blitz; 10.45 Round (dances from Ghana); 11.10 Reading with Leamy; 11.22 Leap-frog (maths); 11.39 Believe it or Not (Judaism); 11.55 Cartoon Time; 12.00 Song Book: Kathy Jones and Leo Dove with songs for young children; 12.10 Once Upon a Time: The Story of Goldilocks, told by Peter Davison (r); 12.30 Simply Sewing: Leila Aitken explains how to make a fully lined over-dress; 1.00 News: 1.20 Thames News 1.30 Together: New series about life in a housing association block of flats. Today: problems with a dog; 1.45 Afternoon Plus: A psychologist talks to two women who are moved to anger and want to know how to control the emotion; 2.45 Film: Wyoming Renegades (1955). Western about a reformed bandit (Phil Carey) who finds it hard to stay straight. The characters include (an uncredited) Butch Cassidy and Sundance.

They are played by Gene Evans and William Bishop.

4.15 The Tomorrow People: Repeat showing of this futuristic children's adventure serial, The Lost Gods. Today, a telepathic confrontation with 4 goddesses.

4.45 Magpie: Children's Magazine: visit to a farm. Pop music from The Acid. And how to make potato and pickle puddings.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm: At last, the Coronation Show, with all its rivals.

5.45 News: 6.00 Thames News. 6.30 Thames Sport: With Ronald Allison and Brough Scott.

## London Weekend

7.00 pm The Muppet Show: The human guest tonight is the American actress Diana Cannon. 7.30-8.21: Last show in the present series of quiz programmes, very capably hosted by Ted Rogers. The guests are Cheryl Murray, Pete Atkin, Maxxon, G. Beeley, Mike Goddard and Reg Thompson.

8.30 Hawaii Five-O: Part one of a two-part thriller set in Honolulu. A struggle for power to control the island's hotel workers. Jack Lord

plays the police chief, Steve McGarrett. 9.30 The Comedians: New comedians tell some new and old jokes in a non-stop programme. 10.00 News.

10.30 Soap: American series about two weird families, the Campbells and the Tates. Some serious British critics insist this is the best comedy series ever to come out of America because it refuses to conform to the usual rules of "sit com". Certainly it breaks new ground. But its "adult" humour can too often become silliness.

11.00 The London Programme: Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, is questioned about whether the Government's spending cuts will affect the regeneration of London's declining inner city areas.

12.00 Chopper Squad: Tales of the Australian sea and air rescue service. Tonight: the dare-devil stuntman.

12.35 am Close: Christian U.S. Week message by the Rev Alec Gilmore.

Africa takes on Eddie Charlton, of Australia. It is their first encounter on Pot Black's satirical television.

5.15 The Weather: Pre-Celebrity Guests: Glyn Houston, former TV actor, makes his screen debut as a gofer tonight, partnering Lee Trevino. They oppose Ben Crenshaw and Dickie Henderson for the Trophy.

10.15 Sergeant Blk: Phil Silvers in another comedy about the officious sergeant.

10.30 Film: The Happy Ending (1968). Drama of a marriage that has gone sour. With Jennifer Jones, John Mills, Lloyd Wright. Film ends at 12.45 am.

10.45 Points of View: Viewers' letters, answered by Barry Took.

10.55 Desert Island Discs.

10.55 News.

10.55 Inquire Within.

10.55 News.

10.55 From Our Own Correspondent.

10.55 Daily Service.

10.55 Farming Today.

10.55 Weather.

7.00 News.

7.30-8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.30 News.

9.45 Desert Island Discs.

9.45 News.

9.45 Inquire Within.

9.45 News.

10.00 News.

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